

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 95, Vol. IV.

Saturday, October 22, 1864.

{ Price Fourpence;
Stamped, Fivepence.

WESTERN FIRE OFFICE (LIMITED).

WESTERN LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

CHIEF OFFICES—3, Parliament Street, London, and 77, King Street, Manchester.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., forwarded post free.

ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.A.,
General Manager and Actuary.
Private Agents Wanted.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., Cap. 9.
1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

Every description of LIFE ASSURANCE Business transacted at the lowest rates of Premium consistent with security.

The various Tables, some of which are peculiar to this Company, have been studiously adapted to the requirements of every class of Assurers.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

INVESTED FUNDS £2,235,927 17 7
ANNUAL REVENUE HALF-A-MILLION.

Business transacted in 1863.

FIRE PREMIUMS RECEIVED, less Re-
Insurances £165,192 8 3

1071 LIFE POLICIES were issued, Assuring
the large sum of £263,850 0 0

And producing New Premiums amounting to £33,092 14 0

CLOSE OF THE BOOKS FOR 1864.

Life Policies with Profits effected during this year will receive One Year's additional Bonus, in comparison to later Entrants.

The SEPTENNIAL DECLARATION OF PROFITS will be made on the close of the Books for 1865.

NINETY PER CENT. of the whole Profits is divided among the Participating Policy-holders.

RATES FOR INDIA, CEYLON, &c.

New Tables for Residents, Civil or Military, in these Countries, have recently been adopted.

Full Explanations, Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained from any of the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom.

F. W. LANCE, Secretary.

LONDON—HEAD OFFICES, 61, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.
* Agents wanted for the vacant districts.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT VERY LOW PREMIUMS. Annual Division of Profits. All Premiums on Policies with Profits, British or Indian, Military or Civil, reduced one-half in 1864 after six payments. Accumulated Funds, £815,000. Annual Income, £135,000. Prospectus on application at the Head Office as above, or at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

FREDK. HENDRIKS,

Actuary and Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

1, Old Broad Street, and 16 and 17, Pall Mall, London.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved
Fund, £1,900,000.

Losses paid, £3,000,000.

FIRE INSURANCES granted on every description of property at home and abroad at moderate rates. Claims liberally and promptly settled.
Insurances on Stock, Machinery, Utensils, and Fixtures in Trade effected at a reduction of one-half the duty formerly charged.

ANDREW BADEN, Superintendent.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

46, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.

FOUNDED IN 1845.

Trustees:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

Sir Claude Scott, Bart. | Henry Pownall, Esq.

Every information will be readily afforded on application.

HENRY D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

10, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.—DIRECTORS: Chairman—CHARLES HARWOOD, Esq., F.S.A., Judge of the County Court of Kent, and Recorder of Shrewsbury.—Deputy Chairman—JOHN CHURCHILL, Esq.—Every description of Life Assurance.—Annual Income, £130,000. The Reserved Fund exceeds Half a Million.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.—THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE (open to the Public) will be delivered by T. HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S., at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, on MONDAY, November 14th, at 4 p.m. precisely. Subject:—"The Verbs signifying 'to be' in the Indo-European family: their One Origin and Primitive Meaning."

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HALL.

To be OPENED on 1st NOVEMBER, 1864, under the Direction of the Council.

WILLIAM STIRLING, Esq., of Keir, M.P., Chairman of the Council.

WARDEN.

The Rev. D. F. SANDFORD, who will be assisted by competent Tutors.

The Council has engaged Temporary Premises at No. 11, OXFORD TERRACE, for a limited number of Students of the University, who will be provided with a Home and Tutorial assistance during the ensuing Session, on moderate terms. Applications for admission to the Hall should be accompanied by information as to moral character of applicant, and may be addressed to the Warden, or to the Secretary, Mr. W. J. MENZIES, No. 7, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

THE WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

29, QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.—A GENERAL MEETING of Students and intending Students will be held at the College on Wednesday Evening, October 26th, at 8 p.m., at which Addresses will be given by the Teachers explanatory of the purpose and aims of the College. Tickets (free) to be obtained at the College on the evenings of October 24th and 25th, between 7 and 10, and on the 26th, before the Meeting. Tea at 7 o'clock; Tickets, Ninepence each.

Lady Superintendent—Miss A. J. Harrison.

Council of Teachers:—Miss Louisa Drewry; A. Grueon (Certificated Teacher of Botany, Science and Art Department); Miss A. Harrison; Miss Hill; Miss O. Hill; W. B. Hodgson, LL.D.; R. B. Litchfield, B.A.; Miss Malleison; Miss A. Malleison; Wm. T. Malleison; A. J. Munby, M.A.; Miss C. Scott; A. Sonnenschein; G. Tansley; Mrs. Tansley.

F. R. Malleison, Esq., Treasurer.

Mrs. F. R. Malleison, Honorary Secretary.

Occasional Lecturers:—Professor Cairnes; Dr. J. Chapman; Miss Frances Power Cobbe; M. D. Conway; Rev. J. L. Davies, M.A.; Fred. Harrison, M.A.; Thos. Hughes, B.A.; Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A.; Professor J. R. Seeley.

FIRST TERM from Wednesday, October 26th, to December 21st, 1864. For Programmes of the Course of Studies apply to the Hon. Secretary.

The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to the Vocal Music Course (admission free) will be given on Wednesday, November 2, by Mr. LITCHFIELD. Some Part Songs, &c., will be sung in the course of the evening by Members of Sects. 1 and 2.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN:—

When the advisability of providing new fields of industry for the "Employment of Women" was so ably advocated by disinterested Philanthropists in the year 1860, Miss MARY ANNE THOMSON was induced, from the evident sympathy created in the public mind in the cause of the Extension of Woman's labour, to open an extensive Printing Establishment in the city of Edinburgh, under the title of "THE CALEDONIAN PRESS," where Young Women were to be trained as Compositors. The Institution has now been in existence nearly four years, and during that period many young Women have been made proficient in the Trade. For two years and a half a Monthly Magazine, under the title of "THE ROSE, THE SHAMROCK, AND THE THISTLE," entirely printed by Miss Thomson's female *Employees*, has regularly issued from the Press, and has consequently reached its thirtieth number. Supplying the requisite Plant and Machinery, and the carrying on of the above Magazine, has necessarily involved a great expenditure, the whole of which has fallen upon Miss Thomson; and, having now exhausted her private means, she is reluctantly compelled to earnestly appeal to the benevolent for immediate assistance, otherwise she will be necessitated to abandon her undertaking, and her incessant toil and labour for the last four years will have gone for naught.

Under these circumstances, a few kind friends of Miss Thomson's have determined to come forward to her aid, persuaded that, after her large outlay, and the sacrifice of the whole of her capital, it only requires additional means to render the Institution a permanent one. They therefore most emphatically appeal to the Philanthropic for help. Since the formation of the Institution Miss Thomson has received the following Donations from her kind Patrons, which she gratefully acknowledges.

Subscriptions will be most gratefully received by Miss M. A. THOMSON, The Caledonian Press, 31, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and will be acknowledged from time to time in the public prints.

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Duchess of Wellington	£5 0	Lord Berners	£5 0
Duchess of Inverness	5 0	Lord Dynevor	5 0
Marquess & Marchioness of Tweeddale	10 0	Lord Kinnaird	5 0
Dowager Countess of Carnarvon	10 0	Lord Colville of Culross	3 3
Countess of Portsmouth	10 0	Bishop of St. David's	10 0
Countess of Wemyss and March	11 1	Bishop of Ripon	4 4
Countess of Scarborough	1 0	Bishop of Lichfield	2 0
Countess of Hopetoun	4 0	Sir Thomas Munro, Bart.	6 6
Lady W. D'Ersey	10 0	Sir T. Buchan Hepburn, Bart.	6 0
Dowager Lady Blantyre	5 0	Sir George Ramsay, Bt.	3 3
Lady Rolle	5 0	Sir John Richardson, Bt.	2 0
Lady Belhaven & Stenton	1 0	Sir Duncan Cameron, Bt.	2 6
Lady Caroline Bathurst	2 2	Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bart.	2 0
Lady Filmer	3 0	Sir A. Edmonstone, Bt.	5 0
Lady Eleanor Balfour	3 0	Sir P. A. Halkett, Bart.	2 0
Lady John Scott	3 0	Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P.	1 0
Lady Macdonald Lockhart	2 2	Sir E. Hunter Blair, Bt.	1 0
Duke of Rutland	5 0	Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge	4 0
Archbishop of York	5 0	Sir William Alex. Maxwell, Bart.	2 0
Earl of Abergavenny	5 0	Sir A. Bannerman, Bt.	2 0
Earl Ducie	2 0	Wm. Ewart, Esq., M.P.	3 0
Earl of Airlie	2 2	W. P. Adam, Esq., M.P.	3 0
Earl Grey	2 0	Colonel Vassall	1 0
Viscount Hill	10 0	John Hayes, Esq.	1 0
Lord Wharncliffe	10 0		

M. A. THOMSON,

31, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

CLASS OF ARABIC.—Professor RIEU'S COURSE, at 9 a.m., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, is still Open for the Entry of Students. Fee for the Session, £2; College Fee, 10s.

JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A.,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,
21st October, 1864.

THE EMPEROR LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

EXAMPLES OF BONUS NOW DECLARED.

Sum Assured.	Age.	Or bonus in addition to the sum assured.	Or cash in reduction of the next annual premium.	Or permanent reduction of future annual premium.
£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1000	43	85 2 0	39 1 8	3 5 3
500	27	38 12 0	10 2 0	0 16 9
500	50	42 16 0	17 8 4	2 5 4
100	44	7 13 0	2 15 6	0 6 1
50	66	7 2 0	3 14 4	0 17 2

A Dividend of 5 per cent., with a Bonus of 1 per cent., paid to the Shareholders. Claims paid within 14 days after proof of death.

THE NEXT BONUS WILL BE DECLARED IN 1867.

Fire Assurance at the usual rates. Duty on Stock in Trade reduced to 1s. 6d. per cent.

Forms of Proposal for Assurance, Prospectus, &c., forwarded on application to

EBENEZER CLARKE, Jun., Secretary,
78, Cannon Street West, E.C.

TEMPERANCE PERMANENT LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

PERSONS HAVING CASH TO INVEST

Should examine the Prospectus of this Society. Depositors are guaranteed a fixed rate of interest—5 per cent. per annum—payable half-yearly. Principal withdrawable at a few days' notice. Investing members have profit credited to them yearly; those holding completed shares receive profit half-yearly. The profit credited to members during the past ten years has been at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.

PERSONS WANTING MONEY

Can have advances on Freehold or Leasehold Property for any period of years not exceeding fifteen, the mortgage being redeemable by equal monthly instalments. Interest (in addition to a small premium), 5 per cent. on the balance each year.

Apply to HENRY J. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICES—34, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

NOTE.—Three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling have been advanced on house property alone.

GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY.

COLNEY HATCH. Seven Miles from London by Railway or Road.

Ground Consecrated, 100 Acres.—Unconsecrated, 50 Acres.

Catacomb £8. 8s. 0d.

Ground for Brick Vault for Six Coffins £7. 7s. 0d.

Ditto ditto Twelve ditto £10. 10s. 0d.

Ditto Private Grave £2. 15s. 0d.

Interment in Family Grave (no charge for Ground) £2. 2s. 0d.

Common Interment (including Desk Service) £0 11s. 0d.

NO EXTRA CHARGE ON SUNDAYS.

OFFICES:—122, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH.

Or an Allowance of £6 per Week while laid up by Injury caused by

ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND.

Whether Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, or at Home, may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MORE THAN 8000 CLAIMS FOR

COMPENSATION

HAVE BEEN PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY PAID.

For Particulars apply to the Clerks at any of the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices, 10, REGENT STREET, and 64, CORNHILL.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Every description of Banking Business conducted with South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and also by Agency with New Zealand, upon current terms with the respective Colonies.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

London, 54, Old Broad Street, E.C.

HERCULES FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

94, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.—NON-TARIFF FIRE INSURANCE, NEW PLAN OF ASSURING SECOND-CLASS LIVES. See Prospectus.

Agents are required on liberal terms.

SAMUEL J. SHRUBB, Manager and Secretary.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

OFFICES—2, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ISSUE OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS (OHIO DIVISION).

PAYABLE IN LONDON.

4,000,000 Dollars. Due in 1883.

COUPONS DUE 1st JANUARY AND 1st JULY.

Secured by a Registered Mortgage on the Income and all Corporate Rights, Privileges, Lands, Franchises, Plant, and Property of the Ohio Division of the Railway.

The Bonds are redeemable at par in New York or in London at 4s. 6d. per dollar, and are transferable without stamp or endorsement; Interest Coupons are attached to the Bonds, payable semi-annually, at the Consolidated Bank in London, at the fixed rate of 4s. to the dollar. The Bonds will be issued at 66, at which rate Bonds of 1000 dollars will cost £148. 10s., carrying Coupons due January 1, 1865.

The Coupons represent £14 per annum on each Bond of 1000 Dollars, or 9½ per cent. interest on price of issue.

The immense development of the Western States of America, without any increase in the means of transit to the Eastern Ports, has given the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, as rapidly as the different sections have been opened, an unexampled success. The whole line is now fully ready for business and thoroughly ballasted, but the demand for Rolling Stock has been so far in excess of anticipation that adequate provision for it has not been made, and 200 miles of the Main Line has remained shut up until now. Great efforts have been made to supply Locomotives, Carriages, and Trucks. The company have built extensive works for their construction, and are now turning out one Locomotive complete every four days, and ten Freight Cars every day. In this way the demand will, in reasonable time, be supplied.

As the entire Through Traffic to and from New York will pass over the Erie Railway, it is but reasonable that that Company, which will so largely benefit, should furnish a portion of the Rolling Stock, and to meet this a treaty has been made with the Erie Directors for the expenditure of Five Million Dollars in the construction of Engines and Cars. The entire amount is now under contract for rapid delivery, and as received will be used exclusively for Through Traffic over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, the latter Company, on its part, agreeing to supply a similar quantity for the same purpose.

Following the financial policy adopted at the outset, of issuing securities to the Public only after so much of the line was finished as would secure the necessary income for providing the Interest, the Company feel justified, now that the building of this great Railway is completed, in making this additional issue of Bonds.

During the last ten years no Railroad of any magnitude has been built on the American Continent except the Atlantic and Great Western, in which period the population and all produce, agricultural and mineral, have largely increased; hence results the prosperous state of most of the Railroads, whose nett receipts have enabled large Dividends to be paid to the Stockholders, after providing interest on indebtedness: thus—

The Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railway divided last year	15 per cent.
„ Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton	10 „
„ Little Miami	30 „
„ Michigan Central	15 „
„ Lake Shore, Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula	23 „

and it cannot be doubted that the Atlantic and Great Western, possessing almost a monopoly of the Petroleum Traffic, and passing over the extensive Coal Fields of Ohio, which are of greater extent than even the large fields of Pennsylvania, will show results at least equal, and most probably exceeding, some of those named:

The whole system of this Railway, when in operation, will consist of—

The Main Line—Salamanca to Dayton	385 Miles.
Branch to Cleveland	67 „
Franklin Branch and Buffalo Extension	80 „
Total	532 „

Of this 322 miles have been successfully worked during the summer; for the last three months the earnings have exceeded 1,000,000 dols. Estimating the receipts on the entire line to be only as great in proportion (and unquestionably they will be considerably larger), there would accrue—

A Gross Receipt of	6,747,416 Dols.
Deducting 50 per cent. Working Expenses	3,373,708 „
Leaving Nett Gain	3,373,708 „
Interest on total Bonded Debt, including present issue	968,580 Dols.
Rent of Leased Lines	300,000 „
	1,268,580
Leaving Surplus	2,105,128 „

This, under ordinary circumstances, would be applicable to Dividend on Stock, but, for the amount required to pay interest on Bonds (717,860 dols. being payable in London, at the fixed rate of 4s. per dollar, and the rate of exchange at present ruling exceptionally high), a portion of above surplus would be absorbed in the premium for gold.

It is thus evident that the resources of the Road will be far more than equal to meet the charge for Interest, even should the rate of Exchange rule much higher than at present.

The several divisions of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway have been consolidated under the government of James Robb, Esq., whose reputation as a Banker and Railway Administrator is established in Europe as well as in America. Mr. Robb, as President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, joins the Direction of the Erie and other Lines forming the Through Route between New York and St. Louis, so as to secure unity of action.

The price of issue has been fixed at 66.

The terms of issue are as follows:—

5 per cent. on application, being £11 5 0 per Bond of 1000 Dollars.	
10 „ on allotment „ 22 10 0 „ „	
15 „ 19th November „ 33 15 0 „ „	
15 „ 19th December „ 33 15 0 „ „	
21 „ 19th January „ 47 5 0 less £7 Coupons due 1st January.	
	£148 10 10

Subscribers have the option of paying the instalments in advance, and will be allowed a discount of 5 per cent. per annum on such pre-payments.

After allotment, scrip certificates will be issued to "bearer." These certificates will be exchanged for bonds to "bearer" on payment of the final instalment.

Forms of Application may be obtained at the Consolidated Bank; or at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., or of

E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker,
38, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

London, October 12, 1864.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

FORM OF APPLICATION,

To be forwarded to the Offices of the Company, No. 2, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., after payment of the preliminary Deposit to the Bankers.

No.

To the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

Having paid to the Consolidated Bank (Limited), the sum of £ _____, I hereby request that you will allot me _____ Dols. Second Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway (Ohio Division), and I hereby agree to accept such Bonds, or any less number that may be allotted to me.—I am, your obedient Servant,

Signature _____

Address in full _____

Date _____

THE READER.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

Sales by Auction.

MR. HODGSON, AUCTIONEER of LITERARY PROPERTY, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., begs respectfully to announce the following SALES by AUCTION:—

On Tuesday, October 25th, and Three following days,
A COLLECTION of VALUABLE BOOKS, including the Libraries of two Clergymen deceased, comprising Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum, per de la Bigne, 13 vols. in 10; Dupin's Ecclesiastical History, 7 vols.; Calvin's Opera, 11 vols.; Lightfoot's Works, 2 vols.; Pocock's Works, 2 vols.; Vetusta Monumenta, 5 vols.; King's Munimenta Antiqua, 4 vols.; Stuart and Revett's Athens, 4 vols.; Desgodetz's Rome, 2 vols.; Simpson's Seat of War in the East; Bayle's Dictionary, 4 vols.; Holy Bible, by Nares, fine plates, 3 vols.; Hutchinson's Durham, 3 vols.; Nichols's Bibliotheca Topographica, 8 vols.; Scott's Bible, 6 vols.; Von Hammer, Literaturgeschichte der Araber, 7 vols.; Asiatick Researches, 15 vols.; Alf Lalla, 4 vols.; Knight's Pictorial Bible and Prayer, 4 vols.; Waverley Novels, Abbotsford Edition, 12 vols.; another set, 48 vols.; Biographie Universelle, 60 vols.; Penny Cyclopaedia, 27 vols.; Bentley's Standard Novels, 67 vols.; Parker Society's Publications, 54 vols.; Standard, Theological and Historical Works, Modern Literature, English and Foreign, &c.

On Thursday, November 3, and following day,
THE VALUABLE LAW LIBRARIES of an Eminent Chancery Barrister, retiring, and of a Country Solicitor, deceased, comprising a complete Set of the Law Journal; a capital Series of the Modern Chancery and Common Law Reports and Books of Practice.

On Monday, November 7, and three following days,
A LARGE COLLECTION of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, including a portion of the Stock of a Bookseller removing, a Circulating Library of High Class Modern Works, &c., &c.

During November,
THE LIBRARY of the late Rev. F. H. WHITE, of Abbots Anne, Hants. (By Order of the Executors.)

THE INTERESTING LIBRARY of the late H. V. LYNES, Esq., of Lower Clapton (by order of the Executor), comprising—Houbraeken's Heads, fine impressions, large paper—Esquemeling's Buccaneers of America—a Collection of Old Plays, by Killigrew, D'Urfey, Lee, Etherege, Vanbrugh, Farquhar, Wycherley, Beaumont and Fletcher, Sedley, Southerne, Suckling, Centlivre, and others—Works by Defoe, Fielding, Tom Brown, and Swift—English Poetry and Facetiae—a Set of the Quarterly Review—Collins's Peerage—Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary—Scott's Novels—Hone's Works—Clarendon's Rebellion, and other Standard books.

THE LAW LIBRARY of the late W. O. EDYE, Esq., Special Pleader, comprising a Series of the Common Law Reports carefully neted up; Books of Reference, &c.

THE REMAINDERS OF MODERN BOOKS in Cloth and Quires, by order of several eminent London Publishers.

In December,
THE REMAINING COPIES, together with the Copper Plates of those Magnificent Works the MUSEE FRANCAISE and the MUSEE ROYALE, Six Volumes, Folio, and other Valuable Property, by order of the Representatives of the late Mr. W. C. HALL, of New York.

Important Collection of Rare and Curious Black-Letter Literature, Productions in the Infancy of Printing, Early Editions of the Holy Scriptures, Liturgical and Biblical Works.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet Street, on MONDAY, October 31, and three following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Choice, Curious, and very VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late CHARLES FREWEN LORD, Esq., of Clifford's Inn, and 5, Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, which will be found particularly rich in Puritan and Nonconformist Literature—Works by the Martyrs and Clergy of the Church of England, zealous in the Cause of the Reformation—Controversial Treatises relative to the Troublesome Times of Charles the First and Second—Writings by the Heads of Colleges, Fellows, Scholars, and Laymen who were Sequestered, Harassed, Persecuted, &c. in the Times of the Great Rebellion—Works by the Nonjurors, eminent Lawyers and Antiquaries, distinguished in the Civil Commotions, amongst which may be enumerated—

In Folio: Book of Common Prayer, black letter, known as the Sealed Book, very rare, calf, gilt edges, 1632—Cramer's Answer to Gardiner, very rare, calf extra, 1580—Dart's Canterbury Cathedral, plates—Hogarth's Works, upwards of 150 plates, atlas folio, morocco extra—Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, 80 large plates, 2 vols., morocco—Bernardi Epistola, rare specimen of early typography, 1403—Speed's History of Great Britain, calf extra—Jewell's Works, black letter, calf, gilt—Erasmus's New Testament, dedicated to Edward the Sixth, black letter, calf, 1551—Caryl's Exposition of the Book of Job, 4 vols., calf—Biblia Sacra Latina, Venet., 1676—Thomas Aquinas Catena Aurea in IV. Evangelia, Venet., 1482—Keach's Scripture Metaphors, best edition, calf, 1772—Vestiges of Old London, 37 etchings, morocco—Missaie Speciale, gothic type, 1500—Foxe's Book of Martyrs, black letter, 3 vols., original oak binding, 1631—Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, calf, gilt, 1714—Lealie's Works, 2 vols., calf, gilt, 1731—Sermones Theologici, gothic type, printed by Koberger, 1496—Whitgift's (Abp.) Defense, black letter, 1574—Weever's Funeral Monuments, calf antique, 1631.

In Quarto: Shakespeare's Plays, from the text of Johnson and Steevens, plates by Heath, Fuseli, and Stothard, together with Boydell's set of plates, 7 vols., russis extra, with borders of gold on the sides—Biblia Sacra Latina, Vulgate Editionis, morocco antique, very rare, 1480—Lewis's Topographical Dictionary—Britton's Fine Arts of the English School, plates—Hogarth's Works, morocco—Bagster's Polyglot Bible—Neal's Puritans, 2 vols.—Jackson's Ancient Kingdoms, 3 vols., calf—Antiquarian Repertory, plates, 4 vols., russis—Wycliffe's New Testament, beautifully printed by Whittingham, from Lea Wilson's copy, morocco, Pickering, 1843—Priligrum Anime, gothic type, Nuremb., 1493—Bryant's Ancient Mythology, plates, 3 vols., calf—Cook's Voyages, numerous plates, with the Atlas, 9 vols., calf—Calmet's Biblical Dictionary, by Charles Taylor, 200 plates, 5 vols., calf.

In Octavo: Rawlinson's Herodotus, 4 vols., calf extra—Shakespeare's Plays, by Reed, 21 vols., large paper, russis—Milton's Works, by Todd, 6 vols., large paper, russis—Wall on Infant Baptism, 4 vols., cloth gilt—Sterne's Works, best Edition, 4 vols., calf extra—Friends in Council, 4 vols., calf extra—Macaulay's Essays, 3 vols., calf extra—Prescott's Mexico, 5 vols., calf extra—Hallam's Works, 6 vols., calf extra—Pictorial Edition of Shakespeare, 8 vols., bound in 17, green morocco, extra—Arabian Nights, pictorial edition, 3 vols., citron morocco extra—Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, 14 vols., large paper, russis extra—Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, by Delloway, 150 portraits by Finden,

5 vols., turkey, morocco extra—Hearne's Metrical Chronicles, 4 vols., turkey, morocco extra—Foxe's Book of Martyrs, by Townsend, 8 vols.—Pictorial Edition of the Holy Bible, 4 vols.—Müller's Dorians, 2 vols.—Beloe's Anecdotes, 6 vols.—Locke's Works, with his Life, by Lord King, 11 vols., calf extra—Sussex Archeological Collection, 5 vols.—Mittford's Greece, by Lord Redesdale, 8 vols., morocco—Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions to the Edinburgh Review, 3 vols., calf extra—Gibbon's Rome, by Dean Milman, Guizot, and Dr. Smith, 8 vols., calf extra—Todd's Milton, new edition, 4 vols., calf extra—Maxwell's Life of Wellington, 3 vols., calf extra—Browne's (Sir J.) Works, best edition, 4 vols., morocco—Johnson's (Dr.) Works, 11 vols., morocco—Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, by Soames, best edition, 4 vols., calf extra—Fuller's Church History, by Brewer, best edition, 6 vols., calf gilt—Robin Hood, by Gutch, illustrated by Fairholt, 2 vols., calf antique—Ritson's Works, 7 vols.—Melville's Sermons, 5 vols., calf antique—Lardner's (Dr. N.) Works, 10 vols., calf gilt—Middleton's Dramatic Works, by Dyce, 5 vols., large paper, morocco—Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, 5 vols.—Smyth's (Prof.) Lectures, 5 vols., calf extra—Chaucer's Romant of the Rose, &c., by Sir H. Nicolas, 3 vols.; and many others, mostly best editions, and bound in the first style, by Aitken, Clarke and Bedford, Fosbrooke, Hayday, Kalthoeber, Kelly, Lewis, Mackenzie, Meyer, Nutt and Son, Orrin & Co., Riviere, Silani, Wright, Zaehnsdorf, and other equally eminent binders, together with the first-class Spanish Mahogany Bookcases, Library Furniture, &c.

Catalogues (which are now ready) may be obtained at the Rooms, and at the Offices of Messrs. Cole and Jones, 15, Old Jewry Chambers, Solicitors for the Administratrix.

Important Sale: LIBRARY of M. C. B. HASE, Membre de l'Institut.

LABITTE, LIBRAIRE, 5, QUAI MALAKAIS, PRÈS L'INSTITUT À PARIS:—CATALOGUE DES LIVRES sur les Langues Orientales, sur la Littérature Grecque Ancienne et Moderne, sur l'Archéologie, l'Histoire de France et de l'Algérie; et des MANUSCRITS ANCIENS GRECS ET ORIENTAUX, DES CHARTES, &c., composant la BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE FEU M. C. B. HASE, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, Membre de l'Institut (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres), Membre Associé des Académies de Saint-Petersbourg et de Berlin, Membre de la Société Asiatique, Président de l'Ecole Impériale et Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes, Conservateur des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Impériale, &c., &c.; dont la vente aura lieu le Lundi, 24 Novembre, 1864, et jours suivants, à Paris (Maison Silvestre).

* * Le Catalogue est envoyé franco sur demande affranchie.

THE UNITED LIBRARIES,

BOOTH'S, CHURTON'S, HODGSON'S, AND SAUNDERS AND OTLEY'S.

307, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

NEXT THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Single Subscription, One Guinea.

Family Subscriptions, Three, Five, and Ten Guineas. Country Subscribers, Book Clubs, &c., from Two Guineas to any amount, according to the supply required.

Great advantages are offered by this Library to Country Subscribers, in the large number of Volumes supplied at one time.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS taken, as soon as published, in large numbers.

The best French, German, and Italian books also added immediately on publication.

All the Magazines and Reviews: *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *Revue Contemporaine*, *Rivista Contemporanea*, *Preussischer Jahrbucher*, &c.

The collection of STANDARD WORKS in ENGLISH and FOREIGN Literature is large, and has been accumulating since 1786.

Catalogues and Terms sent on application.

* * A Catalogue of Surplus Copies (withdrawn from circulation) of Books of the past season, being clean and perfect copies of the most popular works of the day, at very reduced prices, now ready.

307, REGENT STREET, W.

"CHI LEGGE REGGE."

THE ENGLISH & FOREIGN LIBRARY COMPANY, LIMITED.

15, OLD BOND STREET, W.

The Company guarantee the circulation of ALL NEW WORKS of interest or value immediately after publication. The Library embraces special Departments of Science and the Liberal Professions, and of FOREIGN LITERATURE in all its branches.

Detailed Terms of Subscription at the Chief Office, and at the Depôts of the Company in Town and Country, forwarded free on application.

SAMUEL BEVAN, Secretary.

HATCHARD & CO., BOOKSELLERS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Publishers. Bibles and Prayer-Books. New Publications of Merit. Children's Books & Periodicals. Books Bound. Libraries Arranged. Books forwarded by Post. Liberal Discount for Cash.

157, Piccadilly, W.

TO BOOKBUYERS.—NATTALI AND BOND'S GENERAL CATALOGUE for 1864 is now ready, price Sixpence; post free for Six Stamps. This CATALOGUE contains 183 pp., in 8vo., descriptive of 2500 Books, both Ancient and Modern, all in fine condition, and warranted perfect. NATTALI and BOND, 22, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C. Libraries purchased.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?

is a thought often occurring to literary men, public characters, and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained. A SPECIMEN BOOK of TYPES, and information for author, sent on application, by RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark Lane, London.

SPEKE MONUMENT FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the FUND destined to raise a Monument to the MEMORY of the late Captain SPEKE are received by Messrs. COOPER, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH, & Co., and at the Office of the Royal Geographical Society, 15, Whitehall Place, S.W.

PARIS.—AGENT FOR THE READER, MR. J. ROTHSCHILD, Rue de Buci, 14, who will receive Subscriptions and forward Books intended for Review.

GERMANY.—Mr. F. A. BROCKHAUS, Leipzig, having been appointed Agent for Leipzig and Northern Germany, it is requested that intending Subscribers will send their names to him. Books for Review may also be forwarded to him for enclosure in his Weekly Parcel.

PRUSSIA.—Messrs. ASHER & CO., Berlin Agents for THE READER, will receive the names of Subscribers, and take charge of Books intended for Review.

NORTH OF EUROPE.—Messrs. ONCKEN, 10, grosser Barstrasse, Hamburg, will supply THE READER, receive Books intended for Review, and forward Communications for the Editor.

INDIA: MADRAS.—Messrs. GANTZ Brothers, 175, Mount Road, Madras, will register names of Subscriber on account of THE READER. Annual Subscription, including postage, 15 rupees.

"What has long been wanted."—*Times*, Sept. 1861.

NOTICE.—THE SLANG DICTIONARY;

or, the Words, Phrases, and "Fast" Expressions of High and Low Society, an entirely new Work, embodying the small volume issued in 1859, and giving four times as much matter, is ready this day at all Booksellers, 8vo., price 6s. 6d.; by post, 7s., pp. 325. JOHN CAMDEN HORTEN, Piccadilly, London.

Price 5s. Size, 224 by 154.

PALMERSTON (LORD), PORTRAIT OF.

Engraved on Steel, by J. SHURY.

Price 5s. Size, 20 by 15.

BRIGHT (JOHN, M.P.), PORTRAIT OF.

Engraved on Steel, by J. SHURY.

"Two beautifully-executed engravings—one of Lord Palmerston and the other of Mr. Bright—have just been published by Mr. Tegg. They are both of them, without exception, the best pictures of these statesmen. They are speaking likenesses, and recall at once the originals to the imagination. The execution of the engravings is equal to their correctness of delineation."—*Observer*, Oct. 2nd, 1864.

London: WILLIAM TEGG, Pancras Lane, Cheapside.

GEOGRAPHERS and TOURISTS derive

additional pleasure in their Rambles by being acquainted with MINERALS, ROCKS, and FOSSILS.—MR. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand, London, has had upwards of twenty years' experience in giving practical instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen; and from his extensive Collection, comprising many thousand Specimens, persons are enabled, in a dozen or twenty Lessons, to acquire sufficient knowledge to identify all the ordinary components of Crystalline and Volcanic Rocks, and most of the Minerals and Metals used in the Arts.

MR. TENNANT'S LECTURES at KING'S COLLEGE, London, on "MINERALOGY APPLIED TO GEOLOGY and the ARTS," commenced October 7th, and will terminate at Christmas. (Wednesday and Friday mornings, from 9 till 10.) Fee, 2s. 2s.

Another Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology will be delivered on Wednesday Evenings, from 8 till 9. These began October 12, and will be continued to Easter 1865. Fee, 21. 11s. 6d.

DEANE'S (the Monument), LONDON BRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY, celebrated

for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for quality and cheapness. The Stock is most extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser. The following are some of the prices for Ivory-handled Knives, each blade being of the best steel, bearing our name, and warranted:—

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. s.	s. s.
Table Knives, per doz.	12 6	14 0	16 0	19 0	23 0	25 0	33
Dessert ditto "	11 6	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	23
Carvers, Joint, per pair	5 0	5 0	5 6	6 6	7 6	8	11

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and

FORKS.—The best manufacture, well-finished, strongly plated. Every article stamped with our mark, and guaranteed.

	FIDDLE.	REED.	KING'S.	LILY.
	2nd. Best.	2nd. Best.	2nd. Best.	2nd. Best.
Per dozen.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table Spoons	33 0	40	44	58
Table Forks	31 0	38	44	56
Dessert Forks	23 0	29	32	40
Dessert Spoons	24 0	30	32	42
Tee Spoons	14 6	18	22	26
Gravy Spoons each	6 6	7 6	9	11

DISH COVERS & HOT-WATER DISHES.

—DEANE & Co. invite particular attention to their varied and excellent assortment of these goods, to which they are continually adding all modern approved patterns in Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, and Tin.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Britannia Metal, set of 5	3 0	3 6	3 10	4 6	5 10	5 15
Britannia Metal, set of 6	4 5	5 15	5 0	5 8	7 7	7 17
Block Tin, set of 6	0 18	1 10	2 0	2 2	2 8	2 17
Electro-plate, set of 4	12 8	12 12	14 0	15 0	15 15	26 4

New Illustrated Catalogue and Priced Furnishing List, gratis, and post free.

DEANE & CO.,

46, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

Third Issue of 10,000 Shares, at Ten Shillings per Share Premium.

THE ESTATES BANK, LIMITED.

(Late the Alliance National Land, Building, and Investment Company, Limited.)

Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, by which the Liability of Shareholders is Limited to the amount of their Shares.

Capital, £500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £10 per Share. Deposit, 10s. per Share on Application, and 10s. per Share on Allotment. Premium, 10s. per Share, to be paid on Application. No Calls to exceed 10s. per Share, nor to be at less Intervals than Three Months, and not less than two Calendar Months' notice of each Call to be given. It is not intended to call up more than £5 per Share at any time.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Hattersley, Esq., Railway Ticket Case Works, Paddington, Middlesex (Chairman).
Job Caudwell, Esq., F.R.S.L., Publisher, 335, Strand, and Haverstock Hill, London (Deputy Chairman).
William Paul Clift, Esq., Merchant, 57, Basinghall Street, London, and Grosvenor Park, Surrey.
William Elgie Corner, Esq. (Messrs. W. E. Corner and Son, Director of the International Shipowners' Association), Shipowner, Leadenhall Street, and Lloyd's.
George Dibley, Esq. (Messrs. Braby & Co.), Fitzroy Works, Euston Road, and Haverstock Hill, London.
Hubert George Grist, Esq. (Messrs. L. Arnett & Co.), Manchester Street, Marylebone, and Barnsbury Park, Middlesex.
Edward William Madams, Esq. (Director of the Alliance Shipping Insurance Association), Shipowner, New Cross, Surrey, and Littlehampton, Sussex.
George Henry Money, Esq. (Director of the Bank of Wales), 9, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, and Carlton Club, London.

SOLICITORS.

Henry Earle, Esq., 29, Bedford Row, London, W.C.
Henry Oldham, Esq., 42, Fleet Street, Dublin.
Robert Augustus Macrory, Esq., Ulster Chambers, Belfast.
Messrs. Adams and Julian, 43, South Mall, Cork.
E. M. Coleman, Esq., 1, Cannon Street, Birmingham.
Messrs. Sharp, Harrison, and Sharp, Southampton.
Messrs. Butler and J. E. Smith, Leeds.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.S.S.

BROKERS.

John Scott and Son, 1A, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

J. E. Saunders, Esq., F.G.S., Finsbury Circus, London.
Joseph Maguire, Esq., C.E., 193, Great Brunswick Street.
William Hastings, Esq., C.E., Belfast.
Robert Walker, Jun., Esq., Architect, Fittion Street, Cork.
Messrs. Henry Edwards and Son, 100, Ashted Row, Birmingham.

AUDITORS.

The Rev. Dawson Burns, 335, Strand, and Haverstock Hill.
W. Wellen Smith, Esq., Hemingford Road, Barnsbury Park.
Walter Ludbrook, Esq., 27, Cheapside, and Camden Town, London.

AGENCY SUPERINTENDENT—Herbert Thompson, Esq., London.

DUBLIN AND LEINSTER BOARD.

Michael Ryan, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Upper Leeson Street, Dublin, and Ashley, Staffordshire (Chairman).
William Ledger Erson, Esq., 39, Henry Street, Dublin, and Blackrock, Co. Dublin (Deputy-Chairman).
George Le Hunte, Esq., M.A., J.P. (Chairman of the Wexford Harbour Commissioners), Atrament, Wexford; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.
Henry Brown, Esq. (Messrs. Brown, Craig, & Co.), 2, College Green; and 12, Heytesbury Street, Dublin; and South Mall, Cork.
Mark Ballard, Esq., 10 and 11, York Street, Dublin.
John Griffen, Esq., 8, Summer Hill, Dublin.
William Crowe, Esq., Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, and Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
James Charles, Esq., 61, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin, and Donny Carny, Dublin.

ULSTER BOARD.

William Ridgway Jackson, Esq., 16, Donegall Place, Belfast, and Glenmachan House, County Down (Chairman).
Henry Whitaker, Esq., M.D. (Messrs. Wheeler and Whitaker), High Street and Broadalbans Place, Belfast (Deputy Chairman).
William Jones Armstrong, Esq., M.A., Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County Armagh, Glensale House, Killylea; and Union Club, London.
Thomas Cordukes, Esq., Merchant, Belfast, and Glenebor, County Down.
The Rev. John Kingham, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belfast.
William John Nicholl, Esq. (Messrs. Forster, Green, & Co.), College Square, East, Belfast.
James Steffox, Esq., Manager of Gas Works, Belfast.
James Shaw, Esq. (Messrs. Shaw and Finlay), Ann Street, Belfast, and Sydenham, County Down.
Nathaniel Wood, Esq., 12, Donegall Place, Belfast, and Sydenham, County Down.

MUNSTER BOARD.

Robert Scott, Esq. (Messrs. R. Scott & Co., Iron and Hardware Merchants), St. Patrick's Quay, Cork (Chairman).
Felix Mullin, Esq., J.P., Monkstown, County Cork (Deputy-Chairman).
Alexander McOstrich, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. J. Carmichael & Co., Cork and Liverpool), Carrollina.
John Daly, Esq., T.C. (Messrs. John Daly & Co.), 84, Grand Parade, Cork.
Isaac Julian, Esq., Clarence Terrace, Cork.
George Simpson, Esq., T.C. (Messrs. Baker, Simpson, & Co.), Biscuit Manufacturer, Cork, and Bishopsgate Street, London.
William Morgan, Esq., Diamond Hill, Blackrock, County Cork.

NORTH WEST OF IRELAND BRANCH.

Solicitor.—Robert Knox, Esq., Londonderry.
Surveyor.—John G. Ferguson, Esq., Londonderry.
Secretary.—J. H. Bible, Esq., Londonderry.

GENERAL MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

Joseph A. Horner, Esq., F.R.S.L.

OFFICES.

London—155, Strand, W.C.
Dublin—6, D'Olier Street
Belfast—33, High Street
Cork—98, St. Patrick Street
Birmingham—Bank Chambers, Temple Street

MANAGERS.

J. J. ANDREW.
J. A. MOWATT.
E. ALLWORTHY.
ROBERT DAY, Jun.
F. SCHNADHORST.

With Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

This BANK was established on the 1st of January, 1864 (under the designation of the Alliance National Land, Building, and Investment Company, Limited), for the purpose of developing, under the Limited Liability Act, the operations of a Land and Building Society, combined with the more profitable business of a Land Mortgage Bank. Nearly £40,000 sterling has been advanced on mortgage since the first of January, and is already returning a remunerative rate of interest, whilst a large number of advances on first-class securities are waiting completion. The first Capital of the Bank was £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10, the whole of which was rapidly subscribed by a body of proprietors, numbering more than 1400. This Capital was, however, found totally inadequate to meet the demands on the Mortgage Department alone, and the Directors, consequently, had to forego many advantageous opportunities of profitable investment. The Capital has, therefore, been increased to Half-a-Million in order that the business of the Bank may be developed to its legitimate extent. On the 6th ultimo (September, 1864), the Directors decided to make a second issue of 10,000 Shares; and such is the confidence of the proprietors in the undertaking that, notwithstanding the high rate of discount prevailing, a large proportion thereof have been already taken up, and arrangements have been made for privately placing the remainder. The Directors are now prepared to receive subscriptions from the public for a third issue of 10,000 Shares, at a premium of Ten Shillings per Share.

PROBABLE PROFITS.

Experience has shown that no better means of investment is to be found than is furnished by well-managed Associations of this class. The following are among the dividends that have been realized:—

The London and County Land and Building Company, Limited, pays 20 per cent.
The British Land Company, Limited, pays 15 per cent.

RESOLUTION OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The confidence which the Proprietors have in the success of the Bank is also shown by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the First Ordinary General Meeting, on the 30th June:—

"Resolved,—That the Shareholders are greatly gratified with the success of the first half-year's business of the Company, and hereby pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to extend its operations and increase its prosperity."

Applications for Shares, accompanied by a Deposit of Ten Shillings per Share, and the Premium of Ten Shillings per Share, must be made through the Secretary or Agents, of whom every information can be obtained.

THE ESTATES BANK, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors will proceed to ALLOT SHARES

on TUESDAY, the 1st of November, 1864, before which date Applications should be sent in.

JOSEPH A. HORNER, General Manager.

EDUCATIONAL TELESCOPES.

T. COOKE & SONS,

OPTICIANS, &c.,

31, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

MANUFACTORY—

BUCKINGHAM WORKS, YORK.

Beg to announce that, in addition to their high-class ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES of all Sizes, they are now manufacturing

EDUCATIONAL TELESCOPES.

With object-glasses, varying in aperture from 2½ to 4 inches. The EDUCATIONAL TELESCOPES are supplied with the best object-glasses; brass tubes, with rack adjustment to focus, finder, dew-cap, and two astronomical eye-pieces, with sun-shades; they are mounted on tall tripod stands, with horizontal and vertical motions, and steady rods. All packed in neat cases.

In consequence of increased facilities in their manufacture, T. COOKE and SONS are enabled to offer their EDUCATIONAL TELESCOPES at prices ranging from £10 to £30.

They also beg to solicit attention to their

PORTABLE EQUATORIAL MOUNTINGS.

With Hour Circle, reading to twenty seconds of time, and Declination Circle, to one minute of arc; tangent-screw motion, and all necessary means of adjustment in position, on stout tripod stands. From £5 to £12. 10s.

PRICE LISTS may be had on application.

CHURCH, TURRET, & STABLE CLOCKS,

BY

T. COOKE AND SONS,

31, Southampton Street, Strand, London.

MANUFACTORY—

BUCKINGHAM WORKS, YORK.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY

TAUGHT IN TEN LESSONS (Fee, Ten Guineas), by Mr. ACLAND, 26, Bryanstone Street, Portman Square, near the Marble Arch. At home daily, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

MR. ACLAND, MEDICAL RUBBER and

GALVANIST, REMOVED to 26, Bryanstone Street, Portman Square, near the Marble Arch. At home from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily.

SMITH, BECK, AND BECK'S NEW

MERCURIAL MAXIMUM THERMOMETER.—This instrument cannot be put out of order, and registers the heat with the greatest accuracy. A description sent free by post, or to be had on application at 31, Cornhill, E.C.

GUN COTTON MANUFACTORY:—

GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK:—MESSRS. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & CO.

THIS MANUFACTORY has been established for the purpose of preparing Gun Cotton, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron LENK. Messrs. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & Co. are now able to supply Gun Cotton in its most improved form, either for the purposes of Engineering and Mining, or for Military and Submarine explosion, and for the service of Artillery as a substitute for gunpowder.

The advantages of Baron LENK's Gun Cotton are the following:—

FOR PURPOSES OF ARTILLERY.

1. The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained by a charge of Gun Cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder.
2. No smoke from the explosion.
3. Does not foul the gun.
4. Does not heat the gun to the injurious degree of gunpowder.
5. The same velocity to the projectile with much smaller recoil of the gun.
6. Will produce the same initial velocity of projectile with a shorter length of barrel.
7. In projectiles of the nature of explosive shells, Gun Cotton has the advantage of breaking the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder.
8. When used in shells instead of gunpowder, one-third of the weight of the latter produces double the explosive force.

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.

9. A charge of Gun Cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder.
10. It may be so used, as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal.
11. Producing no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to health.
12. In working coal mines, bringing down much larger quantities with a given charge, and absence of smoke, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost.
13. The weight of Gun Cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder.
14. In blasting rock under water the wider range and greater force of a given charge cheapens considerably the cost of submarine work.
15. The peculiar local action of Gun Cotton enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.

FOR MILITARY ENGINEERING.

16. The weight of Gun Cotton is only one-sixth that of gunpowder.
17. Its peculiar localized action enables the engineer to destroy bridges and palisades, and to remove every kind of obstacle with great facility.
18. For submarine explosion, either in attack or defence, it has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive power than gunpowder.
19. For the same purpose. From its lightness it has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks it to the bottom.

FOR NAVAL WARFARE.

20. Where guns are close together, as in the batteries of ships and case-mated forts, the absence of smoke removes the great evil, of the firing of one gun impeding the aim of the next, and thus Gun Cotton facilitates rapid firing.
21. Between decks, also, the absence of smoke allows continuous rapid firing to be maintained. The absence of fouling and of heating is equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.

22. Time, damp, and exposure do not alter the qualities of the patent Gun Cotton.
23. It can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when dried in the open air it becomes as good as before.
24. It is much safer than gunpowder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn.
25. The patent Gun Cotton has the peculiarity of being entirely free from the danger of spontaneous combustion, and is constant and unalterable in its nature.

Messrs. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & Co. are now in a position to contract with the owners of mines, engineers, contractors, and Governments, for Gun Cotton prepared in the various forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form according to the diameter of bore required, and Gun Cotton match-line will be supplied with it. Instructions as to the method of using it in mines will also be supplied.

They are also prepared to manufacture the Gun Cotton, and deliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition.

Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges may make special arrangements with the patentee through Messrs. PRENTICE & Co.

Stowmarket, March 10, 1864.

REDUCED SCALE OF INTEREST.

MONEY, without the Expense of Life Assurance or Preliminary Fees.—The REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY (Limited) advance LOANS, from £10 to £1000, repayable by instalments, upon Personal Security, Reversions, Bills of Sale, Dock Warrants, Deposit of Deeds, Leases, &c.—Apply at 2, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C., from 9 to 6 daily; Saturdays 9 to 4. Forms gratis.—P. J. HARVEY, Secretary.

W. LADD, MICROSCOPE AND PHILO-

SOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER (by appointment to the Royal Institution of Great Britain), begs respectfully to inform the Public that Microscopes, Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments of the best construction, may be obtained at his Establishment,

11 and 12, Beak Street, Regent Street, London, W.

The Prize Medal, 1862, is awarded to W. L. for excellence of Microscopes, Induction Coils, &c.

FOR EVERY HOME AN EXCELSIOR

SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE is the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Price from £6. 6s.

WRIGHT and MANN, 143, Holborn Bars, London, E.C.
Manufactory—Gipping Works, Ipswich.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

Education.

CLERICAL, SCHOLASTIC, & MEDICAL
AGENCY OFFICES.
78, BOROUGH ROAD, S.E.
Office Hours, 11 till 5.

Tutors, Governesses, Companions, Lady Housekeepers, &c., may speedily meet with Engagements through the medium of these Offices. No charge to Principals requiring the above. Advowsons, Schools, and Practices immediately transferred on the most Moderate Terms. Schools recommended and pupils introduced. All communications strictly confidential. Mr. E. HARRIS, Superintendent.

GOVERNESS, OR COMPANION.—A
highly-respectable, well-educated LADY is desirous of meeting with a RE-ENGAGEMENT in either of the above capacities. Can teach English, French, Music, Singing, and Drawing. A comfortable home of more importance than large salary. Mr. E. HARRIS, 78, Borough Road, S.E.

EDUCATION. TUTORS. GOVERNESSES.

HEADS OF FAMILIES, or PRINCIPALS
of SCHOOLS, requiring GOVERNESSES or TUTORS, have competent candidates introduced to them, free of charge, by stating their requirements to Mr. MAIR (late Mair and Son, established 1833), Educational Agent, 217, Piccadilly (Corner of Regent Circus), removed from Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.

Mr. MAIR, editor of *The Scholastic Directory* and *The Monthly Register*, and author of "Scholastic Experience," "History of Westminster School," &c., recommends Schools to Parents and Guardians, gratis. He can always introduce pupils into first-class establishments on very reduced terms. School property transferred. Pupils exchanged, &c.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A CLERGYMAN, M.A.
of Cambridge, residing near Richmond, experienced in Tuition, and possessing highly satisfactory Testimonials, is desirous of meeting with a Pupil. Address—BETA, HISCOKES and Son's Library, Richmond, Surrey.PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN,
experienced in Tuition, Master at a Public School, has some hours every morning disengaged. He teaches CLASSICS, FRENCH, GERMAN, COMPOSITION, &c. Distance no object. For Terms apply to "LECTURER," care of Messrs. Hatton and Son, 90, Chancery Lane, W.C.DR. BEHR, FORMERLY HEAD MASTER OF
HYDE ABBEY SCHOOL, WINCHESTER, is now conducting an Establishment on similar principles at THE GRANGE, EWELL, near EPSOM, SURREY. He is assisted by resident Graduates from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Paris, and prepares Pupils for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, NAVAL AND MILITARY COLLEGES, and COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS. For Prospectuses and Reference, apply as above.TO LADIES, COLLEGES and SCHOOLS.
—A married Lecturer and Professor of Modern Languages would be glad to extend his connection. Terms moderate. Distance no object. For Particulars apply to "PROFESSOR," University Tutorial Association, 9, Pall Mall East.EDUCATION in GERMANY, Heidel-
berg.—Dr. GASPEY'S Prospectus may be had of Mr. CULVERWELL, 21, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.PARIS: YOUNG LADIES' EDUCATION.
Established at Paris-Passy, by Madame DUCHESNE, and directed by Mesdames VERTEUIL and LEMAIRE, 56, Rue de la Tour. This INSTITUTION, situated in a most healthful neighbourhood, remote from the business quarter, presents all the advantages of salubrity and comfort, which render the boarding schools *extra muros* so much in favour. It has a large shrubbery thickly planted with trees, an extensive garden, and commodious dormitories, and is in close proximity with the Bois de Boulogne. The course of study is most complete, and includes the living languages and the elegant arts. A physician is specially attached to the Institute. The terms vary with the age of the Pupils.

A detailed Prospectus of the Establishment, and the Studies pursued in it, will be sent, on application, to any address. References can be given to some of the best English families, whose children have been educated there.

EDUCATION (Superior) in FRANCE.—
BEAULIEU HOUSE ACADEMY for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, at Guines, near Calais, conducted by Mr. L. LIBOREL, who is assisted by eminent French, English, and German professors. Terms moderate. No extras—no vacation. For prospectuses and references apply to M. LIBOREL, as above.EDUCATION in FRANCE.—CHATEAU
de l'Etoile, SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mesdames COLLIER and LIBOREL, at Guines, near Calais. This establishment, so advantageously carried on these last thirty years, leaves nothing to be wished for as regards sound and ladylike education. Terms moderate. No extras—no vacation. For prospectuses and references apply to Madame LIBOREL, as above.ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, near Paris.—
The British Chaplain at St. Germain-en-Laye will have TWO VACANCIES for his Term, commencing in August. Pupils are prepared for Diplomacy, for the Army and Navy, &c. French and German Professors are specially engaged in the establishment. The house is large, well situated, and affords all the comforts of an English home. Terms £100 to £150 per annum. Pupils received for the Modern Languages only. Address, post-paid, The British Chaplain, 52, Rue de Lorraine. St. Germain-en-Laye, Paris.EDUCATION in GERMANY, FRANK-
FORT-ON-THAINE.—Dr. HOHAGEN has VACANCIES in his Establishment for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. For terms, references, &c., apply to S.S., Mr. Jones, Printseller, 75, Princes Street, Leicester Square.ART EXHIBITION for the RELIEF of
the DISTRESS in the COTTON DISTRICTS.

BALANCE SHEET.		
Dr.		
	£.	s. d.
1863. Received for Pictures, Drawings, Publica- tions, <i>Objets d'Art</i> , &c.	2656	0 7
" Ditto Catalogues	57	19 6
" Ditto Admissions at the Door	294	2 6
	£3008	2 7
Cr.		
	£.	s. d.
Paid for Framing, Hanging, and Packing	83	14 10
Ditto Wages, Salaries, Catalogues, Print- ing, and Advertising	183	13 0
Ditto Rent, Gas, Petty Cash, and Small Disbursements	182	19 7
1863. Ditto Instalments—		
Jan 22. Central Relief Fund	2500	0 0
Feb. 5. Ditto ditto	500	0 0
April 1. Ditto ditto	500	0 0
1864. Aug. 11. Ditto ditto	50	0 0
1863. Feb. 13. The Warehousemen and Clerks' Association, Man- chester	100	0 0
May 11. Relief Emigration Fund	900	0 0
	Total	2550 0 0
Balance in hand to defray Printing and Posting of Balance Sheet		7 15 2
	£3008	2 7

(Signed) JAMES HEYWOOD, } Treasurers.
ALFRED BONHAM CARTER, }Examined with the Vouchers and found correct,
EDWD. ROMILLY.

There has been a delay in the production of this Balance Sheet, which has arisen from the fact that the Accounts were kept open until recently in order to dispose of the surplus copies of the Lancashire Poems and some *Objets d'Art*.

TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHWARDENS, AND
ARCHITECTS (ONLY).

GILBERT J. FRENCH, Bolton, Lan-
cashire, sends, post free on application, an illustrated CATALOGUE of his MANUFACTURES for Use in the Church of England, including full particulars of Communion Linens, Altar Cloths, Carpets, Robes, Surplices, &c. Having no authorized agents, all orders are executed exclusively at Bolton, and delivered carriage free when the railway arrange-
ments admit of prepayment. Direct communication by letter is respectfully invited as most convenient, satisfactory, and economical.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This Delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
is prepared solely by LEA AND PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA AND PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

. Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the PROPRIETORS, Worcester: Messrs. CROSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY and SON, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are
confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.—CAUTION! Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.—

MESSRS WOTHERSPOON & CO. have been appointed Starch Purveyors to H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES. This Starch is used in the ROYAL LAUNDRY, and was awarded a PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c.

WOTHERSPOON & Co., Glasgow and London.

SOFT, DELICATE, and WHITE SKINS,
with a DELIGHTFUL and LASTING FRAGRANCE, by using
FIELD'S CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP
TABLETS, 4d. and 6d. each.

Sold by all Chandlers and Grocers throughout the King-
dom; but the Public should ask for Field's, and see that the
names of J. C. and J. FIELD are on each packet, box, and
tablet.

Wholesale and for exportation, at the Works,
UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.Where also may be obtained their Prize Medal Paraffine
Candles.CANDLES.—HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
have adopted, for the Military Stations, FIELD'S Prize
Medal PARAFFINE CANDLE, manufactured by
J. C. and J. FIELD.

Who beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations.
Their Label is on the Packets and Boxes.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the Kingdom. Wholesale
and for Exportation at the Works, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH,
LONDON, S., where also may be obtained their

CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, and the New
CANDLE, Self-fitting, and no Paper or Scraping.

RAILWAY GREASE, COLLIERY ANTI-
FRICTION and MILL GREASES, and LUBRI-
CATING OILS.

TURPENZINE, a perfect Substitute for Turpentine, at
less than one-third the Price.

PATENT CAZELINE Burning Oil, adapted to all
Paraffin and Petroleum Lamps.

Terms and Particulars on Application.

CASSELL, SMITH, & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

EDUCATION (Superior) in FRANCE.—

ALBION-HOUSE PROTESTANT ESTABLISH-
MENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Madame
LIBOREL DELARIVIERE, at Guines, near Calais. Terms
moderate. No extras; no vacations. All accomplishments
by masters. Prospectuses sent in answer to letters.

THRESHER'S COLOURED FLANNEL
SHIRTS.

Next Door to Somerset House, Strand.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet

Street, has introduced an entirely new description of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or
ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as
not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest
observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will
be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method
does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful opera-
tion, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is
guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed
teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication.
—52 Fleet Street. At home from 10 till 5.

TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, BERNERS
STREET, OXFORD STREET, and 443, STRAND (Opposite Charing
Cross Railway Station), Established 1820, offer to the Public
a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of
PAINLESS DENTISTRY. These Teeth are cheaper, more
natural, comfortable, and durable, than any yet produced.
They are self-adhesive, affording support to loose teeth,
rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but
one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying
competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 3, 7,
10, and 15 Guineas, warranted. For the efficacy, utility, and
success of this system, vide "Lancet."

. No connection with any one of the same name.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S

IMPROVEMENTS in the CONSTRUCTION of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates (on an India-
rubber base), are secured by letters patent, dated De-
cember, 1862, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth
is avoided, and alterations from any cause being easily
remedied, all wires and fastenings are unnecessary; sharp
edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction
is supplied, a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable,
and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are
secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents
employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining
teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of
the gums. Consultations free.

. No CONNECTION with ANY OF THE SAME NAME.

9, GROSVENOR STREET.

MENS SANA in CORPORE SANO—A

consummation too often defeated by our Cooks!
Dr. LANG'S ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS will
effectually aid the worst Digestion, and restore Tone and
Nerve to the System.

To be had of Wholesale Patent Medicine Vendors, and all
respectable Chemists throughout the Country, in bottles
at 2s. 9d. each.

Full Directions for Use on wrappers enclosing the bottles.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and

CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are re-
quested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S.
BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assort-
ment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-
PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRON-
MONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for
variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of work-
manship. Bright stoves, with ormolu ornaments, £3. 15s. to
£33. 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standard, 7s. to £5. 12s.; steel
fenders, £3. 3s. to £11; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments,
from £3. 3s. to £18; chimney-pieces, from £1. 8s. to £100; fire-
irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to £4. 4s. THE BURTON and all
other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment, to
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis
and post paid. It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of
his illimitable stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel
Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water
Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen
Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles,
Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron
and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture,
&c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Twenty Large
Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford Street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4,
Newman Street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's Place; and 1, Newman
Yard, London.

THE WINDSOR SCHOOL DESKS

(PATENTED). CLASS 20, EXHIBITION 1862.

Each group, seating twenty-four, transforms into—

6 Backed Seats,	} for 24, for {	Adult Meetings,
3 Level Tables,		Tea Parties, Treats,
2 Square Classes,		Sunday Schools.

Invented for the Royal Free Schools, Windsor, and adopted in
Her Majesty's Schools, Osborne, Eton College, and 400
other Schools and Colleges. Specimens at Kensington
Museum, and other parts of London.

The Clergy are respectfully invited to examine these
Desks.

Illustrated Circular from ALFRED WILLIAMS, Windsor.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—

JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN-MAKER to
the QUEEN, begs to inform the commercial world, scholastic
institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel appli-
cation of his unrivalled machinery for making steel pens, he
has introduced a new series of his useful productions which,
for excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all,
cheapness in price, must ensure universal approbation, and
defy competition.

Each pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of
quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each,
with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition,
J. G. has introduced his warranted school and public pens,
which are especially adapted to their use, being of different
degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad
points, suitable for the various kinds of writing taught in
schools.

Sold retail by all stationers and booksellers. Merchants
and wholesale dealers can be supplied at the works, Graham
Street, Birmingham; at 91, John Street, New York; and at
37, Gracechurch Street, London.

MR. MURRAY'S
LIST OF NEW WORKS.

- LIFE OF GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, K.C.B.** Edited by the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P. Portraits. Two Volumes. Post 8vo., 28s.
- RAWLINSON'S HISTORY OF ANCIENT CHALDEA AND ASSYRIA.** With 400 Illustrations. Two Volumes. 8vo., 16s. each.
- THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK'S PASTORAL LETTER.** Second Edition. 8vo., 1s.
- RAMBLES AMONG THE TURKOMANS AND BEDAWENS IN THE SYRIAN DESERTS.** Post 8vo., 10s. 6d.
- LIFE AND TIMES OF CICERO: His Character as a Statesman, Orator, and Friend.** By WILLIAM FORSYTH, Q.C. Illustrations. Two Volumes. Post 8vo., 18s.
- TRAVELS IN SIAM, CAMBOJIA, AND LAO.** By HENRI MOUHOT. With 80 Illustrations. Two Volumes. 8vo., 32s.
- M. GUIZOT'S MEDITATIONS ON THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.** Post 8vo., 9s. 6d.
- ADVENTURES ON THE RIVER AMAZONS DURING ELEVEN YEARS OF TRAVEL.** By HENRY W. BATES. Second Edition. Illustrations. Post 8vo., 12s.
- LIFE OF GENERAL SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS, BART.** By S. W. FULFORD. Portrait. 8vo., 15s.
- HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY.** By J. FOSTER KIRK. Portraits. Two Volumes. 8vo., 30s.
- MR. GLADSTONE'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 1853, 60, 63, and 64.** Second Edition. 8vo., 12s.
- THE METALLURGY OF IRON AND STEEL.** By JOHN PENNY, F.R.S. With 200 Illustrations. 8vo., 42s.
- LORD HOUGHTON'S POETICAL WORKS.** Fcap. 8vo., 6s.
- TARTAR STEPPES AND THEIR INHABITANTS.** By Mrs. ATKINSON. Illustrations. Post 8vo., 12s.
- THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN, FROM GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES.** By Sir CHARLES LYELL, F.R.S. Third Edition. Illustrations. 8vo., 14s.
- A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE: its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History.** By Various Writers. Edited by Dr. Wm. Smith. Illustrations. Three Volumes. Medium 8vo., 105s.
- AIDS TO FAITH: a Series of Theological Essays.** By Various Authors. Edited by the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. 8vo., 9s.
- HISTORY OF THE INTERREGNUM FROM THE DEATH OF CHARLES I. TO THE BATTLE OF DUNBAR, 1648-50.** By ANDREW BISSET. 8vo., 15s.
- GENERAL SIR WM. MANSFIELD ON A GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.** 8vo., 3s. 6d.
- THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DIVINE AND HUMAN ELEMENTS IN HOLY SCRIPTURE.** By Rev. J. HANNAH, D.C.L. 8vo., 10s. 6d.
- IRON WORKERS—AND TOOL MAKERS.** A companion volume to "SELF HELP." By SAMUEL SMILES. Post 8vo., 6s.
- REMAINS OF ARTHUR HALLAM.** With Preface and Memoir. Third Edition. Portrait. Fcap. 8vo., 7s. 6d.
- LIFE OF WILLIAM PITT,** with Extracts from his MS. Papers. By Earl STANHOPE. Second Edition. Portrait. Four Volumes. Post 8vo., 42s.
- SIR EDWARD CUST'S WARS OF XVIIIth and XIXth CENTURIES: 1700-1815.** Nine Volumes. Maps. Fcap. 8vo., 5s. each.
- BRITISH ENGINEERS: from the Earliest Period down to the Death of the Stephensons.** By SAMUEL SMILES. With Seven Portraits and 300 Woodcuts. Three Volumes. 8vo., 63s.
- THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.** By T. B. SHAW. Edited by Dr. Wm. Smith. Post 8vo., 7s. 6d.
- HISTORY OF THE MODERN STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE.** By JAMES FERGUSON. With 312 Illustrations. 8vo., 31s. 6d.
- POPULAR HISTORY OF THE RACES OF THE OLD WORLD.** By C. BRACE. Post 8vo., 9s.
- THE DIARY OF A DUTIFUL SON.** By T. G. FONNEREAU. Fcap. 8vo., 4s. 6d.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

"ARMADALE:"

A NEW NOVEL

By MR. WILKIE COLLINS,

WILL BE COMMENCED IN

THE NOVEMBER NUMBER

OF

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 65, CORNHILL.

NEW NOVEL BY MARY S. G. NICHOLS.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in Two Volumes, post 8vo.,

UNCLE ANGUS.

A NOVEL.

By MARY S. G. NICHOLS,

Author of "Uncle John," "Agnes Morris," &c.

London: SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 65, Brook Street, W.

NEW NOVEL.

JUST PUBLISHED, AT ALL LIBRARIES, TWO VOLUMES,

SUPERIOR TO ADVERSITY;

OR, THE

ROMANCE OF A CLOUDED LIFE.

A highly sensational Novel. By the Author of "BLACKFRIARS," &c.

London: TRUBNER & Co., 60, Paternoster Row.

PRAED'S POETICAL WORKS.

On the 1st November will be published, in Two thick Volumes, fcap. 8vo., price 14s., cloth, a Second Edition of

THE POETICAL WORKS

OF

W. M. PRAED, M.P.

Illustrated with a Portrait of the Author after the Original Miniature by Newton, and prefaced by a Memoir by the Rev. DERWENT COLERIDGE, M.A., late Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea.

A few Copies of this work are to be had on large tinted paper, in Roxburghe binding, price 24s.

London: EDWARD MOXON & Co., Doyer Street.

Now ready, 4to., 725 pp., bound in cloth, price 21s.,

AN IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

By EDWARD O'REILLY.

A New Edition, carefully Revised and Corrected,

WITH A SUPPLEMENT,

Containing many Thousand Irish Words,

By the late JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

Dublin: J. DUFFY, 15, Wellington Quay, and 22, Paternoster Row, London.

MILLER'S CHEMISTRY—PART II.

Just published, Third Edition, with Additions, price 21s., cloth,

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By

WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, King's College, London. Forming the Second Part of "Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical."

PART I.—CHEMICAL PHYSICS. Third Edition, 12s.

PART III.—ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. Second Edition, 20s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, & Co., Paternoster Row.

Just published, in 12mo., price 2s., cloth,

THE PUPIL TEACHER'S AND

STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF SCRIPTURE; containing everything requisite for Examination, an Analysis of each of the Four Gospels and of the Acts of the Apostles, the Historical Geography of all the Principal Places in the Holy Land, alphabetically arranged, and 550 Questions on the Old and New Testament. The whole especially adapted to meet the requirements of Pupil Teachers under the shortened period of instruction laid down in the Revised Code. By GEORGE TURNER, Head Master of Queensbury (late Queen's Head) School, Halifax.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, & Co., Paternoster Row.

The Edinburgh Review,

No. CCXLVI., is now published.

CONTENTS:—

- I. ANGUS.
- II. CONIFEROUS TREES.
- III. ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.
- IV. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1864.
- V. FRENCH ANTI-CLERICAL NOVELS.
- VI. MAN AND NATURE.
- VII. MARSHAL SAXE.
- VIII. ROBERT BROWNING'S POEMS.
- IX. THE FIVE-YEAR-OLD PARLIAMENT.

London: LONGMAN & Co.

Edinburgh: A. and C. BLACK.

The Quarterly Review,

No. CCXXXII., is published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS:—

- I. THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA AND CAMBODIA.
- II. WORKMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETIES.
- III. VENETIAN STATE PAPERS.
- IV. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.
- V. HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.
- VI. PHOTOGRAPHY.
- VII. JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART.
- VIII. SIR JAS. WILDE ON A DIGEST OF LAWS.
- IX. DR. NEWMAN'S APOLOGIA.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

"What has long been wanted."—Times, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE SLANG DICTIONARY; or, the Words, Phrases, and "FAST" Expressions of High and Low Society, an entirely New Work, embodying the small volume issued in 1859, and giving four times as much matter, is ready this day at all Booksellers, 8vo., price 6s. 6d., pp. 325. JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, Piccadilly, London.

On Tuesday will be published,

THE PERPETUAL CURATE.

By THE AUTHOR OF "SALEM CHAPEL."

BEING A NEW SERIES OF

THE CHRONICLES OF CARLINGFORD.

Three Volumes, post octavo, £1. 11s. 6d.

W. BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

To secure the punctual delivery in Scotland, Ireland, and the Provinces, THE READER is Published every Friday afternoon at Two o'Clock.

THE READER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE:—	
BRITISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY	505
REVIEWS:— CURRENT LITERATURE.	
The Slave Dictionary	505
Lord Oakburn's Daughters	505
The Ray Society	506
Military Surveys	507
New Novels and Tales	508
Progress of Pisciculture	509
Edinburgh Review	510
NOTICES:—Keith Johnston's Dictionary of Geography, &c.—Leo's Shakespeare's Coriolanus.—Miss Cobbe's Religious Duty.—Marriott's Eirenika.—Heaven our Home.—Treasury of English Eloquence.—Gustav Michaelis's Practical Compendium of English Shorthand.—The Atlantic Monthly, &c., &c.	
	511
PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.	
	512
MISCELLANEA	
	512
CORRESPONDENCE:—Serjeant Manning's Theory.—English Notions of American Society	
	514
SCIENCE.	
THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH	515
SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE:—On the Excavation of Lake-Basins in Solid Rocks by Glaciers: Sir R. I. Murchison.—On the Stonehenge Inscription: Professor Rawlinson	
	519
ART.	
WORKS OF SKILL AND INDUSTRY	520
ART NOTES	520
MUSIC.	
NEW ENGLISH OPERA	520
MUSICAL NOTES	521
DRAMA.	
REPRODUCTION OF "CYMBELINE"	521

BRITISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

OUR readers may remember that, in our number of August 27, we printed and called attention to a letter on this subject sent us by an American correspondent signing himself a "New Yorker." The letter was sent to us in consequence of certain previous remarks of ours on the same subject, elicited by a previous letter with which we had been favoured from the same correspondent; and, in printing it, we reverted to the subject, and made some inquiries and suggestions as to the origin and propriety of the very prevalent impression in this country—kept up by the daily and weekly representations of our newspapers—that there is to be discerned in the American mind and in American society more of the ascendancy of that crude, coarse, and braggart element which, to give it a general name, may be called "rowdyism," than the friends of political progress on this side of the Atlantic would have desired to see in a nation possessing so large a present influence on the earth, and aiming at so large a future, as the American. We have just received from the same correspondent a third letter, in which he comments on the remarks with which we accompanied his last and enters further into the subject; and there has also reached us a copy of the *New-York Times* of Sept. 20, in which there is an editorial article on the same subject with reference to the remarks which had appeared in THE READER. Since the subject is one of no small importance as between the two countries, and especially as between the presses of the two countries, we think it but right to insert here both our correspondent's new letter and the main portion of the article in the *New-York Times*.

The following is our correspondent's letter:— New York, September 19th, 1864.

SIR,—The candour of the *Reader*, and the evident sincerity with which it has done me the honour of discussing my two previous letters, lead me to hope that I may venture upon one more, which, I hope, will at least have the merit of being shorter than either of its predecessors. Let me, before noticing your very well put, though, I

think, not well founded suggestions as to the origin of the belief which you say prevails on your side of the water as to the dominance of rowdyism in our society, mention one or two additional facts which, it seems to me, you can hardly fail to regard as directly at variance with such a notion. I send you with this letter the recently published report of the Commissioners of the Central Park of New York for 1863. This park is a large enclosure of 843 acres in extent, situated in about the middle of the island upon which the city is built, a part of which has been left nearly wild, while the other has been highly decorated and cultivated. It is under the control of a Board of Commissioners of high respectability, and is altogether out of the hands of politicians and the city government. Everybody has access to every part of this park at all times of day. A memorandum is made of the number of persons who pass each entrance. By turning to page 22 of the report you will see that 4,327,409 persons visited the park during last year, and that the number of visitors on one day was as high as 94,076. Six cents., 3d. sterling, is the fare by our street-railways from any part of the town to this vast and beautiful pleasure-ground; and I can assure you that, of the millions who visit it yearly, a large proportion is made up not only of our least cultivated people, but of those so poor that their degree of cultivation is not to be taken into account one way or the other. Through the winter the skating-ponds attract thousands to the park daily; and, among the skaters, of course a majority are young men at their most thoughtless and boisterous age. Now, if you will turn to page 29 of this report, you will find that, during the whole of 1863, when the park was visited by nearly four millions and a half of those people among whom you think, to use your words, "the ascendant spirit" is "of a lower, cruder, and, in the wide sense of the word, more rowdy cast" than it is in other civilized countries, the number of arrests was—just eighty-six. You will notice also that, of these arrests, more than half—forty-eight—were for driving or riding faster than the regulations of the park allow; that nine were for breaking shrubs and flowers; that twenty-three were for disorderly conduct; that two of the arrested persons were insane; that only one arrest was for assault and battery; and that, in fifty-eight out of the eighty-six cases, the offence was so trifling that the offender was discharged with an admonition. How facts like these, and those stated in my last letter can be reconciled with the belief that rowdyism prevails more in New York than in London, Liverpool, or the other large cities of Europe I confess I cannot conjecture.

But perhaps, if the "low, crude and rowdy" spirit of the Americans does not manifest itself in violations of decency or of the public peace, it may appear in rudeness to strangers and annoying remarks upon those who provoke attention by singularity. I have heard—and perhaps you have heard—of such conduct in cities which are not on this side of the water. I thought of this, a few mornings ago, as I saw, walking before me in Broadway, a man with an enormous queue—a real queue, such as the old caricaturists represent the bygone British sailor with—a thing as unknown and as fabulous here as the horn of a unicorn. I walked more than half a mile just behind the man who wore this extraordinary appendage, which hung between his shoulders, a great pilous club; and, although the street was thronged with all sorts and conditions of men and of boys, including workmen, loungers, "loafers," shoe-blacks, street boys, and although I saw wonder and curiosity in the eyes whose glance I met, there was not a look, nor even a word, either from man or boy, which could have given the slightest annoyance to the gentleman with the queue had he been ever so sensitive. In brief, it would have been the same had he worn any monstrous decoration—well, even such a marvellous nondescript hat as that with which Mr. John Tenniel surmounts the creature (caricature of nothing ever seen here) which he makes do duty for a Yankee in the cartoons of *Punch*. In judging of this self-restraint the fact should be taken into consideration that with us there is a uniformity of dress quite unknown with you, and which makes even a slight deviation from custom seem like a striking eccentricity. One of your bishops in his everyday dress, or Dean Alford's "old party in a shovel," would attract as much attention here as my man with his queue, though not near as much, I must confess, as any British representation of a Yankee on the stage or with the pencil that I have ever seen. But even that creature's feelings would be respected if he were to appear in public here, in

spite of his purely British origin. Our "low, rude, rowdy people," although they never saw anything like him before, and although they would find him as ridiculous as you do, would not even jeer at him; and he might go alone to our Central Park, as any lady may, and as many do, and pass half the day there, and be as free from annoyance by act, word, or look as in a private garden.

In the course of your remarks upon my last letter you say that I "must have known" of the impression prevailing with you as to the prevalence of rowdyism in our society. True, I had heard and read of such a notion; but I could not believe that the *Reader's* readers, not to say its editors, believed anything so absurd. So you must have heard of the story that your countrymen are in the habit of selling their wives at Smithfield with halters round their necks. Now there is as much reason for our believing this of you as there is for your believing the other of us; and, if a single wife ever were so sold at any time, more reason. For the *London Times* recently (July 26th), discussing, in a leading article, a social grievance, said, "There is no country in the world in which there is so much private refinement and so much public indecency as in England. . . . There can be no question that the Haymarket and its neighbourhood are a scandal to any Christian country. All night there is held there a great street orgie which is unexampled in the world." Unexampled in this country it certainly is. We are not without haunts of vice, or abodes of wretchedness, in our large cities. But vice has here to hide her head by night as well as day. There is no public indecency. Orgies there may be, and doubtless are; but they dare not affront the public eye, not even in the public rooms of public houses. To say that there is no country in the world in which there is so much private refinement as there is in the United States would savour of boastfulness,—in a Yankee; but, admitting, without a moment's hesitation, a higher intellectual culture in certain small classes of Europe, I will venture to say, after no little study of the subject, that in no country in the world is there more private refinement and so little public indecency as in the United States.

Now, unless this assertion is incorrect—which, in its essential point, it cannot be, because, although private refinement may be a matter of taste and opinion, public indecency is a matter of fact, as to the rarity of which here I speak with knowledge, and as to what constitutes which there are not two standards, one for London and one for New York—the question which the *Reader* proposes—How has the impression to the contrary come to exist in Great Britain?—is certainly one of curious interest. You, "if there is gross error, attribute it to some organic incompatibility between the normal British mind and the circumstances of American civilization." An ingenious and plausible suggestion, but very wide of the mark, I assure you. Not only are the codes of morals and manners identical here and in the mother-country, so that the perfect English gentleman is the ideal man in both countries, but the form and the spirit of our civilization are, as, from the necessity of the case, they must have been, purely English. Yet a Briton who comes here and remains a few months is sure to go about in a fog, even if he is a really candid man; and, if arrogant and prejudiced, he can find enough on which to feed his ancient grudge against us. Among the many of your countrymen whom I have known here I can recollect but two or three who, having remained here less than a year, were not inclined at least to grumble and "pooh-pooh" at almost everything they found here; but I do not remember a single instance in which a Briton, were he Scotch or English, who remained here more than three years, and whose character and conduct were such as secured him entrance into respectable—I do not say highly cultivated or fashionable—society, who did not heartily like the country and the people—who, in fact, did not find himself just as much at home as if he were in the fast-anchored isle, and who, with his British love for Britain unabated, was not yet inclined to think that we were the happiest and best governed people in the world. This impression I have invariably found to have been confirmed by a visit home. It seems to me that this could not be if there were that organic incompatibility which you suggest—an incompatibility which, I repeat, is impossible in the nature of things. Two of your countrymen said that to me which I think is in point upon this subject. One had come here about ten years ago to organize a business; had remained about a year; and, since that time, had passed about half of each year alternately in Old England and in

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

New England and in New York. We were sitting together, soon after the war broke out, looking at a charming picture, in which the glowing tints of our autumn foliage and our autumn skies were represented. I expressed a wish that Turner could have seen these. "M-m-m, ye-e-s," said he; "but he would not have understood them." "What! not Turner?"—for my friend was almost as Turner-mad as Mr. Ruskin. "No; not at first. After a while, of course; and then his pictures would have been glorious. But none of us ever understand anything—anything in this country—at first. I should be ashamed, positively ashamed, to have the letters I wrote home, after having been here a year, put before me. I could only blush and laugh." And, as he spoke, he laughed and blushed. "And yet," he continued, "after all, it is, to all intents and purposes, the very same thing, to be sure, in both countries, although we expect it to be so different." "That sameness and that expectation," I replied, "are the cause of all the difficulty." I have given, I am sure, almost, if not exactly, his very words; and I can do the same as to the other conversation, which took place twelve years ago. In this case our visitor was a young man not in business. I had taken him to the houses of several acquaintances of various conditions in life, and he had appeared to be much pleased and to find himself quite at home. One evening, however, as we were returning home from a visit, after walking in silence for a while, he broke out, "Well, thith ith all vewy plethant" (for, like Chaucer's friar, he lisped "to make his English swete upon his tonge;" though why he mispronounced his *r*'s Chaucer has left us no reason), "and thethe ah vewy thahming people; but when are you going to show me any *weal* Amewicans?" I found out that the man was actually in earnest, and that, not having met, except occasionally in a hotel or a railway-car, any people who spat on the floor, put their feet upon the tables, wore dress-coats and black satin waistcoats in the morning, and carried bowie knives, he had not become acquainted with any real Americans. The range of my acquaintanceship was, and is, through many degrees of the social scale; but I was unable to satisfy his expectations. Here you have the other reason for the absurdly erroneous notions you have adopted about society in this country. Why, I found that my friend last mentioned rather expected me to take him to see people in hotels; and I have recently seen it gravely stated in more than one London paper (*à propos* of the railway-carriage discussions) that the Americans like open cars because they pass their lives in public and live in hotels, and neither have, nor desire to have, the privacy of home life; which is just as true, and no more, as that all true Britons sell their wives at Smithfield and hang themselves in November; the fact in this case being that, in proportion to the numbers of their inhabitants, there are very many more houses occupied by only a single family in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia than there are in London, Liverpool, or Manchester. It is travelling, and travelling only, which makes great hotels here, which are occupied only by travellers, with the addition of a few bachelors, and a family or two who are temporarily without a home. A home of his own is the first desire of a Yankee's heart. I know towns of 20,000 inhabitants—like Cambridge, for instance—in which there is not a single hotel, and cities of about 150,000, like Brooklyn, in which there is not a hotel worth mentioning—the reason being that, through these places, there is no travel; while, on the other hand, Altoona, for instance, in mid-Pennsylvania, a straggling little village of 2500 inhabitants, has one of the largest and best kept hotels in all the country—the reason being that Altoona is the principal station on the great Pennsylvania Central Railway. But your British tourist arrives here; stops at an enormous caravanserai; sees it full of people who make themselves entirely at home, as Yankees always do; gets into a railway-car in which there are thirty or forty people, some of whom "really ought to be in the second class, you know"—some of whom, perhaps, spit upon the floor, but who otherwise behave very well, and neither speak to or look at him; goes to another city; stops at another big hotel full of people all at their ease; and so on with his railway and hotel experience. Then he says within himself: "Big thing: great discovery. Have found out that the real American has no home; don't want any; lives in a big hotel; eats in public; travels in public. American a gregarious, carnivorous, ruminating, nondescript animal." He forgets that, in the first place, the cities are not the country, but only spots in it, and that country-folk live in their homesteads; and, in

the next, that his big hotels were dots in square miles of private houses, the like of which, for number and comfort, he could find in no European city of corresponding population—square miles of homes into none of which probably he entered, and so jealously guarded that for him to pass the thresholds of even the humble among them other than as a stranger and an intruder, unless by virtue of an unexceptionable introduction, no matter who he was, would be impossible.

At the risk of breaking my promise as to the length of this letter I will say to you that your "most popular writers" and the "present correspondents" of your newspapers, upon whose ministrations in this regard the *Reader* seems to rely, will fail equally to give you any knowledge of the American people, and not always through their own faults or failings. Mr. Sala, for instance, we all know, is a clever writer; and I am willing to believe that he means to be as candid as an American special correspondent writing to catch the eye and please the heart of the British public can be. But, without knowing him, I know enough to assure you that he himself will probably leave the country knowing less about it than if he had spent the same time in London and read the *New-York Times* and *Tribune*, with an intelligent Yankee friend at hand to furnish notes and comments. It is a good thing for a man to know something of that about which he writes. Mr. Browning has just published, among other poems, his "Mr. Sludge the Medium." Now, *quoad meejum*, it is almost as subtle and as true as the inimitable Bishop Blougram's apology; but, *quoad* Yankee, I never read such rubbish. To go no further, the very words and phrases which the author puts into Sludge's mouth show that he is entirely ignorant of his subject. Just so John Leech and John Tenniel show their ignorance in their Yankee caricatures; not because they find something to make fun of—we can do that—but because they represent that the like of which is unknown in this country. Neither will you find in American "books and other literary productions"—if by these you mean novels and *belles-lettres* books—any better opportunity of becoming acquainted with us; the reason being that you write our novels for us, society being so much alike in the two countries that this can be done; and you do it better and, in the absence of an international copyright law, cheaper than we do. None of our writers of eminence, from Irving down, have written novels of society; and the novels of that kind which are produced here, and which sometimes you notice to our astonishment, are shallow, flip-pant, artificial things, vulgar, too, and, at the best, fit only to please half-bred, sentimental school-girls.

How, then, can you learn what we are? For at present you are entirely, utterly ignorant of us; as much more ignorant than you were half a century ago as a man who of two roads took the wrong one and travelled on it fifty miles is more out of his way than if he had stood still where the roads parted. The only way in which you can know "America" is, as the *Reader* suggests, by the testimony of some man whom you will all listen to and all believe, and who has had the qualification of "a long residence in the midst of it, with ample opportunities of experience." But such a man, when he came to recount his experience, would say, like the Knife-grinder, "I have no story to tell. All I found was a people developing the English character under new circumstances and doing just as we should do under such circumstances—a people with English instincts and English laws and English literature; making such a commonwealth as their English forefathers tried to make two hundred and thirty years ago, without king, or Church and State, or aristocracy; striving to free all their citizens from the domination of any privileged class whatever; and, in spite of the demoralizing effects of slavery and a great immigration, raising visibly, year by year, their whole native population to the comfort and the culture of the better part of the English middle classes." A NEW YORKER.

The following is the main portion of the article in the *New-York Times*—

It is altogether impossible for most Americans to understand the entire and profound ignorance which prevails among the English upper and middle classes in regard to America. The leaders of opinion—excepting, of course, such honest critics as the *Reader*—generally foster and support this ignorance purposely; but, with the mass of their followers, the misunderstanding, or want of understanding, is genuine and unaffected. The truth is, before the present war, to the majority of

educated Englishmen, the affairs, the manners, and the history of the United States possessed scarcely more of interest than do similar objects in Chili or Brazil. Our popular imagination pictured the modern Englishman as writhing under the memories of the British defeat of New Orleans, or the naval losses in 1812, when, as every traveller knows, not one in a thousand modern "Britishers" knew where New Orleans was, or which side beat, or what the war was about, or how it ended. Their ignorance of our geography, our politics, our State constitutions, our manners and character, was still more profound. We say nothing of the intelligence or wisdom which such insular indifference shows—but these were the facts. The only thing clear to most members of the better classes in England in regard to America was that we had formed a very riotous and ill-bred democracy here, of threateningly increasing power, and which might hereafter disturb the orderly relation of classes in Great Britain. In one word, the true Englishman disliked the American. This war has merely developed and intensified the old personal dislike. . . . These amiable representations of English journalists reach now only our literary classes, and have ceased to produce any effect upon them, except a kind of philosophical marvel whether intelligent Englishmen really believe such stuff, and perhaps also a slight sensation of personal disgust at the self-conceit and ignorance which they display. Still, for those who guide opinion, it is worth while to remember that these extraordinary statements and views are believed by tens of thousands of educated British, and to ask, Why have they become such truisms in the English opinion of America? Looking carefully into the possible grounds of such reproaches, we incline to believe that they are mainly due to interested and unprincipled English writers, who, either for amusement or for a political end, misrepresent this country. In such a vast society as ours every sort of person or character can be met with or searched out; and a traveller who really sets about it can easily pick up "Manhattans" enough to make a very racy book. Our hotels assemble also a great deal of the vulgarity and oddity of the nation; and a curious investigator might gather in them very spicy bits of scandal and instances of every kind of vulgar display. There are certain public men and journals which represent the same classes; and any clever "correspondent," culling from their speeches and phrases, may make out a very amusing and very disagreeable account of our national taste and character. This has been continually done by such travellers as Mrs. Trollope and Dickens, and such correspondents as Mackay and "Manhattan." And yet the unfairness of it would be as palpable as to take the "bagman" and "commercial traveller" of England, or the queer specimens one meets with in London, as representatives of Great Britain. The true representatives of any country are the mass of the middle and rural classes. Travellers who have been much among these in America—like Lord Morpeth, Lyell and Dicey, Mrs. Bremer and De Tocqueville—give a very different description from the usual British picture. To a person philosophically familiar with American society, "tendency to rowdiness" expresses nothing that any sane person ever feared or thought of here. Tendency to the very opposite—to indulgence, effeminacy, materialism, or *petit-maitre*-ism—would come much nearer the truth.

We may take occasion to revert to this subject. Meanwhile, recommending to our readers these carefully written, and certainly not unimpressive remonstrances from our American friends, we would only say that perhaps our American correspondent mistakes the sense in which the term "rowdiness" would be used here as part of the definition in that misconception of the American character and American society which astonishes him. It would be used as a name not merely for physical roughness or disorderliness in the streets—though that might be included—but also for coarse, loud, reckless, or blustering habits of thought and speech, and for belief in placards, sensation-headings, and mechanically-sustained magniloquence. It is "rowdiness" in this sense, more than in the other, that our newspapers and their correspondents allege against the Americans; and no man among us who knows how important it is to be accurate on such a subject but would desire to see our delusion, if it is one, exposed and exploded.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MR. HOTTEN'S SLANG DICTIONARY.

The Slang Dictionary; or, the Vulgar Words, Street Phrases, and "Fast" Expressions of High and Low Society: many with their Etymology, and a few with their History traced. (Hotten.)

IT is a good thing for authors and for literature that publishers should be authors and editors too—should have a literary hobby of their own, and take some interest in a book besides that of its merely paying. Germany can boast of many a publisher who will produce a book if he believes it a good one, though he knows he shall lose by it; and we have heard more than one foreign publisher complain of the purely mercantile spirit he has found prevailing among certain of his brethren here. That many of the chiefs of our great houses are honourably free from this tendency any one who has come into personal contact with them can testify; but their own sayings often show that, in other quarters, there is too much foundation for the complaint we have quoted. The best guard against any such spirit is that the publisher should be a Knight of the Pen himself; and we heartily wish that every "house" could boast of a member who has earned for himself as good a place on the roll of British authors as John Henry Parker, the Chamberses, J. Gough Nichols, and William Longman. Mr. Hotten seems in a fair way to do this. He has taken a line of his own, and evidently does his work with a will. Moreover, he feels how incomplete his present book is without the illustrative quotations which should accompany it, and tells us that "a work of a similar but more extended character is in progress. It will give an appropriate extract from books, serials, broadsheets, or any other source which may afford material illustrative of the actual employment of the several slang, cant, and vulgar terms in English printed literature." This is the book we want; not merely the editor's definition, or the guess of some sage correspondent—who may be safely writ down an ass, as he thinks Chaucer's *gnof*, or *gonnof*, as Mr. Hotten gives the modern spelling, "may be a corruption of *gone off*, on the analogy of *go along*"—but the veritable use of the word in such and such a time and ballad, and by such and such a man, with its racy context and quaint belongings. We have no good instance at hand; but, as a specimen, take these two:—Mr. Hotten, under *Jemmy*, gives only "JEMMY, a sheep's head. JEMMY, a crowbar—prison term." Mr. Charles Dickens, on the other hand, illustrates one of the two meanings in his "Sketches" thus:—"The man in the shop, perhaps, is in the baked '*jemmy*' line, or the firewood and hearthstone line, or any other line which requires a floating capital of eighteenpence or thereabouts," and both meanings in "Oliver Twist":—"Nancy quickly laid the cloth; and, disappearing for a few minutes, presently returned with a pot of porter and a dish of sheep's heads: which gave occasion to several pleasant witticisms on the part of Mr. Sikes, founded upon the singular coincidence of '*jemies*' being a cant name common to them, and also to an ingenious implement much used in his profession." Again, under *Kiddy*, Mr. Hotten gives only "a man or boy"—formerly a low thief; while Mr. Dickens, in his "Sketches," uses it thus:—"Peculiarities which Mr. Potter wholly eschewed; for it was his ambition to do something in the celebrated '*kiddy*' or stage-coach way, and he had even gone so far as to invest capital in the purchase of a rough blue coat with wooden buttons, made upon the fireman's principle, in which, with the addition of a low-crowned, flower-pot, saucer-shaped hat, he had created no inconsiderable sensation at the Albion in Little Russell Street and divers other places of public and fashionable resort."

Mr. Hotten modestly says that "it is believed his forthcoming work will be of considerable

value to the philologist." We can only answer, in the "vein" of his present one, we should rather think it would, besides being one of the most interesting books in the language. Over the pages of the present one you cannot suppress a frequent smile; and what will the future one do for you? Open the Dictionary where you will, you hit on bits such as these:—"MENAGERY, the orchestra of a theatre. *Theatrical*." "MITEY, a cheesemonger." "MOAB, a name applied to the turban-shaped hat fashionable among ladies and ladylike swells of the other sex in 1858-9. From the Scripture phrase 'Moab is my WASH-POT' (Ps. lx. 8), which article the hat in question is proposed to resemble. *University*,"—and *University* it is all over. We feel sure we know the undergraduate who coined the expression; he is now a solemn don delivering lectures in Cambridge.

But, to enable a properly-illustrated dictionary of slang to be formed, the editor should have a hundred or more workers besides himself. How many of us have failed to note uses of most racy words only because we did not know where to bestow them that they might be used! Let all such men for the future know that Mr. Hotten will thankfully receive their extracts, and use them as occasion serves. The Philological Society ought to ask the readers for their Dictionary to note slang words for that gentleman's use, and then persuade him to carry his work backwards, so as to include old slang as well as modern: the old phrases would be even more interesting than the modern ones. Moreover, we should by this means be able to trace the progress of slang words up into respectable and good society. On the opposite process, the descent of good words into cant use. Mr. Hotten observes: "And here it should be mentioned that, at the present day, the most inconsistent and far-fetched terms are often used for secret purposes, when they are known to be *caviare* to the million. It is really laughable to know that such words as *incongruous*, *insipid*, *interloper*, *intriguing*, *indecorum*, *forestall*, *equip*, *hush*, *grapple*, &c., &c., were current cant words a century and a half ago; but such was the case, as any one may see, in the Dictionary of Canting Words, at the end of Bacchus and Venus, 1737. They are inserted not as jokes or squibs, but as selections from the veritable pocket-dictionaries of the Jack Sheppards and Dick Turpins of the day."

We wonder what Milton would have said to his words *incongruous*, *intriguing*, *interloper*, being applied to such base purposes, and we are sure that Bishop Warburton little suspected the *indecorum* that improper people had been guilty of in using for cant a term that he employs in his "Divine Legation" in the very year that the Canting Dictionary appeared.

There is one error against which we would caution Mr. Hotten, and that is including too much in his Dictionary. Let him keep it to slang, and not take in provincial words, as he seems inclined to do. We do not think that his "Better, more, farther, O better 'n a mile," should be in his book, or that words like "GOOSECAP, a booby or noodle,—Devonshire," should find place there. Isn't *goosecap* known all over England? Does not the prince of definers, Randle Cotgrave (too seldom quoted), use it? "Fol: m. *Afoole; asse, goose, calfe, dotterell, woodcock; noddie, cokes, goosecap, coxcomb, dizard, peagoose, ninny, naturall, ideot, wisakers*." Why, then, is it vulgar or slang? "Bum-bailiff" too, is used by Shakespeare, Congreve, and Burke (see Richardson). Are they not enough to make a word classical? Again, if *hansel* is to be included, what old word now in provincial use can be excluded? We might continue, but had better, perhaps, conclude with one of Mr. Hotten's present illustrations, which we hope our clerical readers, remembering we are treating of slang, will excuse us for quoting:—"An amusing anecdote is told of a FAST young lady, the daughter of a right reverend prelate, who was an adept in horse-flesh. Being desirous

of ascertaining the opinion of a candidate for ordination who had the look of a bird of the same feather as herself, on the merits of some cattle just brought to her father's palace for her to select from, she was assured by him they were utterly unfit for a lady's use. With a knowing look at the horses' points, she gave her decision in these choice words, 'Well, I agree with you; they are a rum lot, as the devil said of the Ten Commandments.'"

LORD OAKBURN'S DAUGHTERS.

Lord Oakburn's Daughters. By Mrs. Henry Wood. (Bradbury and Evans.)

The Queen of the County. (Hurst and Blackett.)

THERE is no doubt about Mrs. Henry Wood's success as a novelist. In England, and still more in America, her works command a large circulation; and, of our second-rate story-tellers, there is nobody who can produce a more marketable article than the authoress of "East Lynne." Now, as an almost invariable rule, success in literature implies merit of some kind. Puffery, connexions, and, above all, luck may secure for a writer a reputation like that of single-speech Hamilton. But there is no such thing in literature as a permanent *succès d'estime*. If there is one thing, Lord Macaulay states somewhere in his Essays, in which mankind are always honest, it is in the choice of the books they read. With very few exceptions, nobody ever reads a book unless it either amuses or instructs him, or at any rate enables him to pass the time more pleasantly than if he occupied himself with his own thoughts. We may safely assume therefore that the thousands of readers who will peruse "Lord Oakburn's Daughters" do so because they really and truly are interested in its perusal. We may not quite understand how this is the case, but we may rest assured that there is some genuine merit in Mrs. Wood's works which commends itself to the reading public. Our own impression is that this merit, in as far as it is genuine, consists in a peculiar talent of telling a story. The talent is not, perhaps, carried to a very high degree; but its possession is so rare amongst English writers that to have it at all is a real distinction. Both Dickens and Thackeray have no power of constructing a plot: the one because he aimed at too little, the other because he aims at too much. George Eliot, Currer Bell, Miss Braddon and Trollope are all apt to sacrifice the thread of their story to delineation of character. Bulwer and Wilkie Collins are about the only living English novelists who know how to work out a plot of which the practised novel-reader does not know the end before he has read the first half-dozen chapters; and a like talent, though in a very inferior degree, is to be found in the lengthy series of novels which began with "East Lynne" and has terminated, till further notice, with "Lord Oakburn's Daughters." As far as our knowledge of these books extends, the central idea of every one of them is an undetected crime; and the whole skill of the story consists in the manner in which this crime is brought home. Murder is the subject-matter of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," and "Lord Oakburn's Daughters;" bigamy of a novel whose name we cannot now recall; embezzlement of "The Channings" and "The Shadow of Ashlydyat;" and so on. In fact, Mrs. Wood's novels may be said to belong to that order of "detective" literature which has of late become so popular amongst us. The reports of Müller's trial raised the circulation of the London papers to an almost unexampled height; and so, somehow or other, the public mind feels an inexplicable interest in the unravelling of any tale of crime or mystery. We do not blame Mrs. Wood for availing herself of the taste of the day. If people wish for expurgated editions of the Newgate Calendar, toned down so as not to offend the most delicate propriety, why not provide them with what they want? The demand is great, and the supply is equal to it.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

Of all the purveyors of this ephemeral literature Mrs. Wood is, in her own way, the most perfect. Wilkie Collins and Miss Braddon have each tried their hands at it with varying success; but then, in the most sensational and extravagant of these writers' novels, there are passages full of brilliant writing and subtle insight into character which divert our attention from the main plot. The authoress of "East Lynne" is not guilty of any such mistake: she gives us a story and nothing more. Nobody has a right to grumble because a paper collar will not bear wearing a second time, or because "Verner's Pride" will not bear reading a second time: both are meant for the day, and both serve their purpose. A similar remark applies also to Mrs. Wood's portraiture of character. Up to a certain point it is excellent. Everybody must have acquaintances whom he knows only by meeting them in society. Whenever he sees them they have their company-manners on; and, if he meets them every week in the season, he knows as much and as little about them at the end of ten years' acquaintance as he did at the close of the first evening. Now Mrs. Wood has a really admirable power of describing people in their company-manners; her heroes and heroines talk exactly as people do talk when they are paying formal calls. They think and speak and act just as well-bred persons are wont to in the commonplace occasions of their lives. The misfortune is that, whenever the necessities of her story cause Mrs. Wood to touch upon the passions which lie hid beneath the placid surface of society, she fails utterly and ludicrously. Her Pegasus is a capital nag for a steady jog-trot pace; but not all the flogging in the world can make him break into a gallop. The consequence is that the personages with whom Mrs. Wood makes us acquainted behave just like people we all know, but leave no stamp upon our minds of personal acquaintanceship. Our authoress, to do her justice, seems conscious of her own deficiency, and seldom ventures below the surface in her delineation of her character. When she does, she fails. In the present story, for instance, the one character on whom much care is expended is Lord Oakburn. We are first introduced to him as a discontented, selfish, domestic tyrant, addicted to coarse language and to self-indulgence of every description; then we have him forming a somewhat disreputable marriage in a most disreputable manner; and, finally, without any explanation of the change, we part with him as a modern Lord Collingwood—a dying Christian hero overflowing with general benevolence and nautical phraseology.

It would be an act of injustice to tell the story of "Lord Oakburn's Daughters." Except that the villain of the piece commits the murder with no adequate motive, and with an utter absence of common prudence, the whole scheme of the tale is really admirably framed. Of course Mrs. Wood's extreme reverence for the proprieties of social station is, as usual, amusingly brought forward. A young surgeon, of good position and prospects, of high breeding, and, as far as was known, of good character, falls in love with one of the daughters of a needy sea-captain, so embarrassed that he cannot pay his cabmen, and is in hourly danger of arrest. It appears, however, that the captain is a distant connexion of the Earl of Oakburn; and this fact is considered sufficient to render the idea of a marriage between his penniless daughter and a country practitioner an outrage upon decency. It is thus that Jane Chesney, the aristocratic saint of the book, who is always "raising her haughty eyelids," rebukes her sister for the degradation of having given her heart to a surgeon:—

"Oh, Laura!" she exclaimed in agitation, "I have heard of young ladies allowing themselves to be on these familiar terms with men, receiving homage from them in their vanity, caresses even in their love! Surely nothing of the sort is arising between you and Mr. Carlton?"

Laura made no reply.

"Laura," continued Jane, in a sharp, ringing tone of pain, "do you like him? Oh, take care what you are about! You know you could never marry Mr. Carlton."

"I do not tell you that I like him," faltered Laura, some of her courage beginning to forsake her. "But why could I not marry him?"

"Marry him! You! The daughter of Captain Chesney marry a common country apothecary! The niece—"

"There! don't go on Jane; that's enough,"—and the young lady stamped her foot passionately.

"But I must speak. You are Miss Laura Chesney—"

"I tell you, Jane, I won't listen to it. I am tired of hearing who we are and what we are. What though we have great and grand connections,—do they do us any good? Does it bring plenty to our home?—does it bring us the amusement and society we have a right to expect? Jane! I am tired of it all."

Now ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would think from this conversation that Jane was the fool and Laura the sensible woman of the two. This, however, is rank heresy, according to the creed of our authoress. By the way, this same Lady Jane, at a later period of the book, considers that a formal engagement between a young lady and her lover ought to be broken off, at the sacrifice of their life's happiness, simply because there is some reason to fancy that the gentleman's father had been, years before, the accidental cause of the lady's sister's death by sending her a dose wrongly made up. However, Mrs. Wood's readers look for amusement, not instruction, and they may derive pleasure from her stories without accepting her code of ethics.

By comparison with the other work which stands at the head of this article, "Lord Oakburn's Daughters" is a production of genius. A feebler novel than the "Queen of the County" it has never been our misfortune to meet with. Story there is so little that we can tell it in half-a-dozen lines. A model parson has half-a-dozen angelic daughters. Happily, we are only troubled with the history of two—Dulce and Marblette—and of these two, Dulce, or "Dudu," is the narrator of her own life. After being the most affectionate of sisters, the most loving of daughters, and the most exquisite of pure-minded beauties, she falls in with a paragon of a husband; removes his few foibles by the example of her own marvellous wisdom, gentleness, and excellence; has a model son, an improved edition of his father, who, happily for himself, is removed early to a better world; and lives for well-nigh twenty years as the mistress of Mallerdean—the "cynosure of all eyes; the blessing of all hearts."

This is all the story; and the three weary volumes consist of one long self-laudation of the autobiographer's own merits, virtues, and charms. Every page almost contains some description of the merits of "Dudu" expounded by herself. At random we take the account of her presentation to the tenantry of Mallerdean.

To make myself something better in Peter's eyes than his "pretty toy" became the business of my life. Love was about to teach me my woman's duty of faith, patience—a wife's prerogative—her hopes, her aspirations. That very evening I began. A day had been appointed for me to be introduced to the Mallerdean tenantry, and this was the day. I assumed an air of confidence I was very far from feeling, though the colour that came and went with such rapidity might have betrayed me. There were upwards of eighty present, and I was expected to say a few words to them all. To do this required some natural wit, so that I might not say the same thing to all. I therefore managed so as to include half-a-dozen in one sentence, and succeeded so well in this (I was partly indebted to going with my father among his parishioners for the power) as to cause Peter to smile with pleasure. Finally, I took the hand of one very old man, who had been mentioned to me as not only the oldest tenant, but the most respected on the estate, and made him sit down.

Indeed everybody is so exceptionally clever, good, and deserving that the ordinary

reader wonders what he has done to deserve an introduction to such select society. The wicked woman of the story, who burns down a cottage simply to spite the "Angel of the House," is, of course, converted by her sweetness and piety and becomes sweetly pious also. If anybody feels they can suck a moral stick of sugar-candy of three volumes' length, we should advise him to read "The Queen of the County"—but not otherwise.

As a specimen of book-making we would add that the requisite 900 pages are eked out by the introduction of several stories which have no connexion whatever with the novel, and which, if we are not mistaken, have been already published as separate tales. E. D.

THE RAY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS.

The Reptiles of British India. By Albert C. L. Günther, M.A., M.D., &c. (Published for the Ray Society by Robert Hardwicke.)

A History of the Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland. By John Blackwall, F.L.S. (Published for the Ray Society by Robert Hardwicke.)

IT has often been a matter of regret to men producing works of abstract science that we have not in this country a national academy to whom they could be submitted. Attempts have been made to render the Royal Society a substitute, but as yet only with partial success. The entire organization of that body is based upon different principles to what a national academy would naturally have to be. Formerly almost everybody was admitted a F.R.S. who could afford to pay the composition; almost justifying Napoleon's surprise when, at St. Helena, he said to Captain Basil Hall, "Surely not all those members can be men of science?" Of late years "we have changed all that." A rule is now adhered to that no more than fifteen are annually to be admitted. This is going to the other extreme. To say that, out of the whole body of scientific men in the British Empire, only fifteen a year are fit to join the Royal Society is simply an insult to a number of hard-working savans. Of course we are told the honour of getting in is all the greater to those thus selected. But, it may be asked, was the Royal Society established for the promotion of science or for the personal aggrandizement of a limited number of persons? The answer is easily found.

The Ray Society seems to us to be doing much of the solid work which, in the absence of a national academy, would naturally belong to the province of the Royal Society; and it does so in a quiet, unassuming manner. The two thick volumes, illustrated by a series of highly-finished plates, which we have placed at the head of our notice are a proof of our assertion. They are alike creditable to those who have written them as to those who have sanctioned their publication. We only regret that the nature of their contents does not permit us to enter more fully into their merits than we shall be able to do. Dr. Günther's work is the most complete enumeration of the reptiles of British India that has ever appeared. With the immense collections and extensive library of the British Museum at his back, the author has produced a reptilian fauna that will long be the standard work of its kind. Such a work as this could scarcely be produced in this country if ever any sudden change was made at our great national establishment—if the Natural History collections were to be separated from the library; and we seriously charge those who are agitating for such a separation to weigh the matter well before they finally make up their mind. It might be easy enough to collect a library of reference, but it would take a long time before such a collection of books could be got together as are necessary for working up monographically any large natural order of plants or animals. Dr. Günther must have consulted thousands of volumes—transactions, periodicals, works of travel, and pamphlets—before he could close,

with any satisfaction to himself and his scientific brethren, his splendid monograph. He gives us a careful systematic account of all the tortoises, lizards, snakes, and batrachians found in British India and the adjoining countries, comprising more than 500 species, and thus lays the foundation for obtaining a closer knowledge of these animals than hitherto has been possible, when, from the endless confusion of synonyms, nobody knew what species authors were really talking about when they described the habits and geographical range of the different reptiles. With the assistance of Dr. Günther's descriptions, and the plates accompanying them, we are fairly launched on the road of progress; and he may well feel proud of a work which but confirms the high opinion the scientific public has long entertained of his mental powers and unflagging industry.

Whilst approving thus far of Dr. Günther's work, we must express our regret that, in the arrangement of his synonyms, he should have followed rules which, to use the mildest terms, have as yet been submitted only as raw propositions for the approval, amendment, or final rejection of the scientific world.

"Changes in the generic nomenclature," says Dr. Günther, "are frequently ventured upon now-a-days in the most unscrupulous manner by persons who, having seen only a small proportion of the species, copy the delusive characters of their new genera from the original descriptions, and with their most slender materials attempt to break up well-characterized and natural genera. Whilst the genus is that which, in the zoological system, simplifies most, and at the same time preserves the greatest variety of types—is therefore that which is most frequently used in our philosophical intercourse and operations, and ought to be as comprehensive as the natural affinities of the species will allow—any trifling character is now used to give a new generic name to every two or three species; and I am afraid this is more frequently done for the purpose of introducing the author to notice than from a desire to advance science. For it will be observed that, generally, the men who thus endeavour to burden our memory are not satisfied with having their name recorded in connexion with their systematic productions, but must have all the old, well-known species assigned to their credit also. Under all circumstances such a change of the name of the authority for binomial designations is quite irrational; nor does our method imply anything which is untrue. Thus, when we speak of a *Eumeces punctatus*, L. (instead of Wieg.), or of a *Riopa punctata*, L. (instead of Gray), every herpetologist knows that Linnaeus did not use the terms *Eumeces* and *Riopa*, and therefore that his name can have reference to the species only; which information is of greater value than that Wiegmann and Gray referred the species to some modern genus, as it guides us at once to the typical description on which the species for ever depends. Moreover, in numerous instances we are by no means certain whether the person who uses a new generic name really has identified the species of the elder author; thus, for instance, if Wiegmann or Gray had referred to their genera *Eumeces* or *Riopa* a species which they considered as the *Lacerta punctata* of Linnaeus, but which in reality is different from it, every one who used the expression *Eumeces punctatus*, Wieg., or *Riopa punctata*, Gray, for the Linnaean species would commit an error. Therefore I hold, with the promoters of the rules of zoological nomenclature which were laid before the meeting of the British Association in 1842, that the claims of an author who is induced to make alterations in previously existing generic arrangements do not extend beyond them, but should be duly recorded at the proper place—viz., in the synonymy of the genus. On the other hand, I consider it inconsistent to apply the same rules to generic names; whilst a species when once properly described and named is fixed, a genus remains for a longer or shorter period in a fluctuating state, and frequently scarcely more than a name of old genera remains, or even a more modern generic name has quite a different significance from that attributed to it by its original inventor. In these cases science ought to pay more deference to the kernel than to the shell; and, if, in an instance like that of the Ophidian genus *Ablabes* proposed by Duméril and Bibron, the original compilation is never adopted, and no two herpetologists agree as to

its extent, it appears much more natural and more for the benefit of science to append the name of that man whose modification of the genus is adopted than to continue to quote *Ablabes*, Dum. and Bibr., which implies nothing beyond the fact that the name is the creation of the French herpetologists. When elder authors thought themselves under the necessity of restricting a genus established by a predecessor, they invariably followed the practice of retaining the original generic name for the greater portion of the species. But this suits our modern reformers of zoological nomenclature much less than the absolute rule that the first species (perhaps the most aberrant) should be considered as the type of the old genus. Are they of opinion that Linnaeus considered *Lacerta crocodilus*, the first species of his genus *Lacerta*, as the type? In this case they will be obliged to cancel Cuvier's name of *Crocodylus* for that of *Lacerta*, and to tack upon us a new name for our common Lizards!"

Mr. Blackwall's "History of the Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland" is also a work of great merit, of which we have now the second and concluding part, the whole comprising 384 pages of letterpress and 39 plates. It contains careful descriptions of all the genera and species of spiders indigenous to our islands, their geographical distribution, synonyms, and habits. In the plates we have a series of well-executed coloured figures and magnified sections. Spiders are difficult to preserve; and few people can have any idea of the beauty and elegance of those of our fauna until they shall have looked over the beautiful plates accompanying the monograph, on the successful completion of which we now congratulate Mr. Blackwall.

MILITARY SURVEYING.

A Practical Course of Military Surveying, including the Principles of Topographical Drawing. By Captain Lendy, F.G.S., F.L.S., Director of the Practical Military College at Sunbury. (Atchley & Co.)

IN these days of military examinations and scientific military travellers, works on surveying are in great request among officers of the army. But, great as may be the thirst for knowledge of our budding quartermaster-generals, their purses are of limited extent and their baggage restricted. In order, therefore, that an educational treatise may prove generally useful to men of that description, it is necessary that it should possess two qualifications above all others—namely, cheapness and portability. The art of surveying, by no means difficult in practice, appears, when expounded in print, to many an awful mystery, little more easy to unravel than the Schleswig-Holstein question or the pages of Bradshaw. Now numerous officers who have either entered the service before the examination era, or have forgotten much of what they once knew, are, after having exhausted the pleasures of the mess and experienced the hollowness of the High Street, seized with a desire to become educated as well as practical soldiers. When attacked by this craving they are often in some remote garrison and deprived of all opportunities of *viva voce* instruction by a really competent person. To such individuals, unaccustomed to study as they probably are, it is necessary that the subject should be presented in as easy and simple a form as possible. The technical and abstruse should be banished, and the really simple art of ordinary military surveying and sketching should be taught in a plain and progressive manner. Having mastered the elements, the student can then, if he likes, take up, with pleasure and profit, the more scientific and elaborate works on the subject. The requirements we have insisted on for an elementary treatise are found in Jackson's "Course of Military Surveying." It is simple enough for a beginner, and yet contains useful instruction for those more advanced. Withal it is comparatively cheap—about half-a-guinea—and tolerably portable. Now these are great merits; and, in this instance, they are capable of being increased. A cheap re-issue at a diminished price, and

in a more portable shape, would bring a handsome profit to the author, as well as prove of immense service to the military public.

But we are not now reviewing Colonel Jackson's valuable work, and only allude to it for the purpose of drawing that which Mrs. Malaprop has termed "odorous"—namely, a comparison; which, in this instance at least, is useful. It is precisely in those particulars which render Colonel Jackson's work valuable that the book before us is wanting. The latter is bulky, expensive (25s.), and, while insufficiently exhaustive for the more advanced student, is too technical and abstruse for the mere beginner. We gather from the preface that Captain Lendy has chiefly written for the benefit of the large majority who have no, or, at all events, only an elementary, knowledge of military surveying; but, as a matter of fact, it is only the small minority who have already studied the subject who will derive much advantage from reading the pages before us. Captain Lendy observes that "an officer who will steadily repeat on the ground the operations therein described will soon become competent to make a good military sketch." In contradiction to this modest assertion, we can venture from experience to affirm that much less is required. We feel certain, moreover, that the student who takes his first lessons in military surveying by means of this book will close it rather with a sense of bewildered relief than a feeling that he has acquired that practical knowledge which, to the staff, and, indeed, any officer, is an essential branch of knowledge.

In receiving a book which, like this, is on a scientific and yet practical subject, it is difficult to point out the precise defects. They are rather to be felt than enunciated. We will, however, give one instance. Captain Lendy, in his directions for a reconnaissance, would lead the learner to believe that a detailed survey is required, demanding far more time than can be given, instead of only a careful report and a rough sketch. With reference to the same subject he gives a list of matters to be inquired into by the officer entrusted with the duty the headings alone of which would take upwards of an hour to write out and the proper filling-up a year's hard work.

Captain Lendy says of his work:—"It will be sufficient for the most extensive memoirs." We should think so indeed; for a physical, statistical, commercial, archaeological, and political historian could hardly propose to himself a more extensive programme. What is wanted is not an abridged encyclopædia, but a brief yet clear account of the various matters which affect the operations of an army. It is true that Captain Lendy gives the reader to understand that he may make a selection from the voluminous list presented to him; but, as the author professes to supplement inexperience, it is he himself, and not the student, who should make the selection. We refer those who wish for practical information on this head to a little pocket manual called, if we remember right, "Hand-book for Field-Service," and edited by Colonel Lefroy. As regards style, Captain Lendy, being a foreigner, must be excused if some shortcomings as to elegance and clearness occasionally occur in his pages.

As there is so much with which we are compelled to find fault, we are doubly glad to be able to notice favourably one or two good features in this otherwise objectionable book. There is a beautiful collection of plates illustrating various methods of representing ground, &c. Truth, however, compels us to add that the best of these are by Major Petley and Captain Richards, of the Royal Military College, and two are the examples given to the candidates for the Staff College at some of the recent examinations. Indeed, the directions at the bottom of these last are printed verbatim as in the originals. Another good feature consists in a description of various means and expedients by which a sketch of tolerable accuracy may be made in the absence of instruments. W. W. K.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

NEW NOVELS AND TALES.

Captain Herbert: a Sea Story. Three Volumes. (Chapman & Hall.)

Darkest before Dawn. By the Author of "The Cruellest Wrong of All," &c. In Three Volumes. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

A Dangerous Secret. The House in Piccadilly. Philip Morton. By Annie Thomas, author of "Denis Donne," &c. In Two Volumes. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THOUGH described as a sea-story, "Captain Herbert" has one foot on sea and the other on shore, and is anything but a romance of the Marryat type. It is, indeed, a highly-wrought production, evidently the work of one who is trying to do his best, and who only fails because he has not yet learned how to set clearly before the mind of his readers what, doubtless, is distinctly present to his own. Occasional breaks in the mist that overhangs "Captain Herbert" betray the picturesqueness of the landscape it conceals.

The plot of the tale is rather hackneyed, and such interest as there is principally arises from the vividness of the local colouring. The terrestrial business of the amphibious fiction is transacted at Bristol; and the Bristol of last century is a scene by no means deficient in picturesqueness. Then the glory of Liverpool was not, and America, Africa, and the West Indies were alike tributaries to the emporium of the Severn, filling her streets with motley throngs, her docks with a strange variety of craft, and her warehouses with the productions of half the world. Bristol was the head-quarters of the trade in Africans, so far as this country was concerned, and at Bristol, accordingly, did slavery receive the first of a succession of death-blows. When addressing a Bristol constituency, Burke could feel that his audience represented the general sense of his countrymen. The city that honoured itself by electing one of the greatest orators and political thinkers of the age had, some twenty years previously, given birth to the most extraordinary of youthful geniuses. In the opulence and bustle of his native city, the vicissitudes of her nautical adventures, and the munificence of her merchants lay the elements of such poetry as Chatterton need not have disdained to write. Our author has a good eye for the picturesque aspects of his story, and, without too evident an attempt at effect, has succeeded in conveying a vivid impression of the local environment of his characters. With the personages themselves he is less successful, though there is considerable vigour in the delineation of the sugar-baker and retired bucanier Floyd, vulgar, insolent, and dastardly, yet never wholly losing a certain hold on the reader's sympathy—a villain acting a part, yet not wholly a hypocrite, notwithstanding the incongruous association of Methodism and murder. Some of the other characters are carefully modelled; but, as the author's power is not of the creative order—they never step down from their pedestals, but remain a show, an exhibition of still life. Thus, for example, Mr. Spencer, the aristocratic merchant, is described with a minuteness and introduced with a pomp and circumstance which justify the expectation of his being about to take an important part in the story; but these preliminaries seem to exhaust the author's interest in him, and he is allowed to drift down the current of incident without sails or oars. Indeed this is, in a measure, true of all the leading personages—like lazy barges, their motion is hardly perceptible, and is best ascertained by the variation of their relation to surrounding objects. The style partakes of the same tardy languor; the writer, when speaking in his own person, and the various interlocutors in his dialogues, seem almost intentionally to avoid directness. They go round and round a subject, hint their meaning rather than speak it out, and leave the reader with a more or less indefinite impression of the general drift of their utterances. So the story progresses obscurely to its end, which, after all this slow maturing, seems abrupt and unsatisfactory. It is scarcely possible

to recommend a fiction so defective in such important particulars, yet it may be truly pronounced to display higher qualities than many much more entertaining books. Thought, patience, contrivance, are qualities alien to the common run of novelists. Their presence here does not prove that the writer has chosen his vocation judiciously, but entitles him to our respect, while we admit the failure of his efforts to amuse us, and hesitate whether to encourage him to repeat them. The light of experience may, indeed, enable him to avoid many obstacles on his present path, but might, perhaps, be more useful still if it guided him into another.

A tragic tale, commencing with a murder, casts a grim shade over innocent people who have the misfortune to dwell within the radius of its mystery. Every mouth adds to it, every ear inclines to it, till suspicion, the coroner's inquest, and the verdict of "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown," give the shadow substance and fix the guilt somewhere, though no evidence brings it home. In "Darkest before Dawn" the virtuous community of a manufacturing town almost puritanical in its requirements, and ruled by a Low-Church party, excluded with disgust all incentives to temptation from its social life. "Plays and novels were commented on from the pulpit as innovations of the devil; balls and races were denounced; and the annual fair was so pertinaciously attacked that, except for mere business purposes, it had become nearly defunct. The great majority, therefore, of the serious compelled obedience to this state of things. Tradesmen and all who were dependent looked glum and thrived, and nowhere was prosperity more looked up to as a distinguishing mark of a righteous life. A strait-laced, narrow-minded, money-getting people saw in the rising prosperity of Cramford the reward of their own consistent walk."

About three miles from this delectable town was Fulwood Park, the estate and residence of the Grimshaws, an old but sadly impoverished family, reckless and generous, beloved by the gentry and labouring class. Leaving mortgage upon mortgage on his property, the old squire dies, and has just bequeathed to his bold son Richard an inheritance of debt and difficulty, when the body of a murdered lady, or one so designated by Mr. Palmer, the lawyer and coroner of Cramford, is found early one morning by some labourers close to their pathway through the park. Upon inquiry, it is discovered the lady had gone to meet her husband, and had asked where Mr. Grimshaw lived; while the woman at whose house she had lodged for a day or two, and with whom she left her baby of a month old, had directed her to the park gate, and sees her alive no more.

Cramford is in a state of righteous indignation, Mr. Palmer and his daughter Ann heading the movement, in consequence of Richard Grimshaw's daring independence and defiance of public opinion. The young squire, strong in his own innocence, decides that, as the parish would grumble at the expense of burying the murdered lady, and also at the charge of the child, the girl who "met her death in Fulwood shall not be cast out like a dog," but shall be buried decently in the Fulwood churchyard at the squire's expense, and that the baby shall also be maintained by him. The *Cramford Gazette* declares that things look awkward, and devout people, who had before looked coldly on Richard Grimshaw, were now prepared to shun him altogether; and the female population especially "wondered whether Mary Greystock would at length open her eyes to the dangerous character of her cousin, escape the certain misery of becoming his wife, and accept the better lot that had long been within her reach." Mary is an heiress, and the only child of a hard and narrow-minded father, who suffers her to undergo the "humiliating process of public rebuke and exhortation," until she is goaded by the friends assembled at Firbeck to utter desperation, and rushes from the room and from the house—"to flee anywhere, hide,

bury herself, and defy lover and friends to torment her any more." In her wild flight she is just saved from falling down a stone quarry by the hand of John Palmer, in a way that implies that he has saved her from self-destruction. Shocked and subdued, Mary suffers herself to be led quietly home again, guiltless of evil, but having the appearance of it. John Palmer, the son of the coroner, is also a suitor for Mary's hand, but has been rejected. "This unlaywer-like young lawyer, who appeared to be a gentleman by right of being a true Christian," is the detestation of Richard Grimshaw. Mary's walk from Bowden quarry is reported to the squire, who returns to Fulwood after a fortnight's absence; maddened by her apparently voluntary association with a man whom he despises, Grimshaw stalks into her morning-room at Firbeck, and, with fierce intemperate wrath at her defection, denounces her as "shameless and dishonoured" by such association, and faithless to himself by admitting a doubt of his truth. The torrent of his passion sweeps everything before it; he wants no explanation; and, rejoicing in his recovered freedom, he leaves the tortured girl "crushed now and stricken to the earth."

A succession of piercing shrieks roused the household; and, when the servants rushed into the room, they found their young mistress writhing on the floor, her whole frame convulsed, her eyes fixed, her face darkly livid, and her now silent lips covered with foam. Some of them remembered that she had had a similar attack in her infancy. "O God's sake! it's epilepsy!" cried the old house-keeper, in an agony of grief and terror. "It's come again, poor darling."

John Palmer is the villain of the story, and, without apparent interference, cleverly contrives to obtain his own way, let that way be what it will. Mary's weakened health and broken spirit throw her helplessly into the hands of the Palmer family, and eventually she is persecuted and inveigled into marrying the man she dreads yet despises. Richard Grimshaw studies for the bar, becomes renowned and rich, and educates the young child of the murdered lady, whom he has had christened "Dorothea Grimshaw," with such care, that she is at seventeen accomplished, intellectual, and beautiful in no ordinary degree. Around Dora are grouped, as pleasant characters in the tale, the good doctor, Mr. Horton; Mr. Scawby, the perpetual curate of Sarford, with a sickly wife, three young children and fifty pounds a year; Miss Enderby, an eccentric but good-hearted old maid; and half-witted Rob Jones, Dora's especial favourite and groom. These all play their part, but poor Mary, with her beautiful and delicate little son, is the true heroine of the tale, although the career of the somewhat melodramatic Richard Grimshaw and his beautiful god-daughter Dora would seem to cast her in the shade. The story is well told, and has situations of considerable interest and power which it would be unfair to forestall.

"A Dangerous Secret," in which there was no danger at all, except in its being made a secret, brings misery upon a family hitherto so happily united that, had we been in the heroine's place, we should have been sorely tempted to have blabbed, in schoolgirl parlance, rather than have wrecked the happiness of a noble husband like General Rivers and incurred banishment from him—from children, home, and friends—to keep secret the escapade of a whilom schoolfellow whose refusal to absolve Mrs. Rivers from her girlish promise brings about that lady's separation from all she loved in the world. It happened thus:—General and Mrs. Rivers are seated at a well-appointed breakfast-table in a charming room—a room that would strike a visitor on entering as intensely comfortable. "It had the propriety, without the precision of a dining-room; the elegance, without the appetite-destroying properties of a boudoir; the books, without the grimness of a library; and the couches, without the upholstery confusion of a drawing-room. It was a room in which you

might eat, read, write, take an afternoon's nap, or play a pretty, plain, little cottage piano which stood in one corner, without feeling that any of these performances were out of place within its precincts." Husband and wife are reading their respective letters. Over hers Mrs. Rivers turns pale, and is confused. The General makes inquiries which his wife declines to answer, assuring him that the letter of her school-friend would not interest him. He is peremptory, and demands possession of it; she refuses, high words ensue, and a separation is then and there arranged and acted upon, night finding the lady banished to Brighton, allowance settled, &c., and the General at home triumphant, with his two little girls, very miserable, but master of the occasion! The secret we are not going to divulge, as Miss Annie Thomas will tell it better in her own graceful way, surrounding it with graphic incident and development of character, until once again Mrs. Rivers "is seated in the old morning-room where we first met her" as mistress of the house and happy wife. So ends the first volume; the second contains two tales—"The House in Piccadilly" and "Philip Morton"—which have already appeared in the pages of *London Society*—very pleasant to read and nicely written. In justice to Miss Thomas we quote from the preface:—

I am glad to avail myself of the opportunity, so courteously afforded to me by the publishers of these volumes, of explaining what has been condemned in more than one literary journal as my "fatal facility." The occasion of this charge was the simultaneous appearance of two novels by me, both advertised as new. The critics immediately took me to task, with some severity, for writing at a rate in which even masters of my craft may not indulge themselves with impunity; and I stood convicted in the mind of everybody who thought about me at all of a shameful hastiness in the highest degree disrespectful to my readers. Noticing, by the way, that the work of which I have most bitterly repented has not always been that which I have composed in most haste, I will briefly state facts which, as I think, constitute a conclusive defence. "Bertie Bray" was completely written, and even partially published, before a line of "Denis Donne" was written. "Barry O'Byrne" likewise was completed before "Denis Donne" was commenced. Finally, "Denis Donne" is the only novel bearing my name since "Sir Victor's Choice," which has not been written very many months ago. To the success of "Denis Donne" I may doubtless attribute the unwelcome alacrity with which some of my old "new works" are being resuscitated. Whatever faults there may be in my last novel, I can conscientiously declare that none of them arise from hasty writing or slovenly composition, nor from the supposed fact that I was busy upon another story at the same time. Nothing that undivided attention and concentrated interest could do was wanting in "Denis Donne." I am learning, by an unlucky experience, the peculiar hardship of the fate of the bird in the old fable who was slain by shafts feathered from his own wing. However, when a story which has been published in the *Sixpenny Magazine*, and which is now announced for republication by Messrs. Maxwell & Co., has appeared, my serial errors will be over, and the last remaining bolt will have been let fly.

PROGRESS OF PISCICULTURE.

Pisciculture et Culture des Baux. Par P. Joigneaux. (Paris: Librairie Agricole.)

Importanza Economica dei Pesci e del loro Allevamento Artificiale. (Torino: G. Favale e Comp.)

PISCICULTURE in France is creating a literature of its own, the latest work on the subject being that of M. Joigneaux, mentioned above. The author may not tell us much that is new—for the subject appears to have been exhausted by previous writers—except in its history; and it is this which M. Joigneaux attempts to furnish. We are very glad to find appended to the present work a summary of such of the French laws as affect the fresh-water fisheries. These will be valuable in this age of water-cultivation, as affording legislative hints for our own future fishery Acts of Parliament.

What strikes us most in connexion with the history of French fish-culture is the essentially practical nature of all the experiments which have been entered upon. There has been no toying in France with this revived art of fish-breeding. The moment it was ascertained that Remy's discoveries in artificial spawning were capable of being carried out on the largest possible scale, that scale was at once resolved upon, and the government of the country became responsible for its success, which was immediate and substantial. The discoverer of the art was handsomely rewarded; and the great building at Huningue, used as a place for the reception and distribution of fish-eggs, testifies to the anxiety of France to make the art of pisciculture one of the most practical industries of the present day.

At home, on the contrary, we have had a great deal of toying with the subject. Lectures have been delivered on fish-culture, and letters have been thickly sent to the daily papers, advocating the extension of the art; but no great movement has been made beyond stocking the upper waters of the Thames with a few thousand trout and some fancy fish. In Scotland the proprietors of the river Tay became alive to the value of the art at an early period of its revival, and have been breeding salmon for the last ten or twelve years on a pretty large scale, which even now they are greatly extending. In order to secure a hatching every year, instead of once in two years as hitherto, an additional pond has been constructed for the reception of that moiety of the young fish which remains two years in the pond before being seized with the migratory instinct. This additional reception-pond will enable Mr. Buist, the conservator of the river, to hatch out, ready for their sea-voyage, above half a million of salmon eggs in every two years. Upwards of a million of young salmon have already been added to the stock of the river by means of artificial hatching; and the rental has, in consequence, risen at least ten per cent., the whole expense connected with the artificial breeding ponds being about a pound per week. As illustrating the productive power of a great salmon river, we may state, on the authority of Mr. Fennell, inspector of fisheries, that the annual catch of fish on the Tay is of the value of £30,000. Taking the moderate calculation of four salmon as representing a value of £1 sterling, that gave a total number of only 120,000 fish out of the vast number that were reared in the Tay; in fact, that yield of fish (theoretically speaking) was only the produce of twelve fish of ten pounds weight each.

In Ireland Mr. Thomas Ashworth, of the Galway fisheries, finds it as profitable and as easy to breed salmon as it is to rear sheep. His fisheries are a decided success; and, if we except the cost of some extensive engineering operations in forming fish-passes to admit of a communication with the sea, the expense of his experiments has been trifling and the returns exceptionally large. Mr. Ashworth put into his fisheries no less than a million and a half of salmon eggs in the course of two seasons. This gentleman has lately visited the oyster-farms of the Ile of Ré, and has a high opinion of the efforts made for the multiplication of that favourite mollusc.

As regards England, we should like to see one of the great rivers of that country turned into a gigantic salmon "manufactory." Ponds might be readily constructed, on one or two places of the Severn, capable of turning out a million fish per annum, and at a comparatively trifling cost. The formation of the ponds would be the chief expense; a couple of men could watch and feed the fry with the greatest ease. The size adopted might be three times that of the ponds on the river Tay, and the cost of these was less than £500. There is no other way of meeting the present great demand for salmon, which, when in season, is, in the aggregate, of greater value than the best butchers' meat.

Unceasing efforts are still being made in France to extend the art, so that every acre of water in that country may be as industriously turned to profit as the acres of land are. The different kinds of water are carefully considered, and only fish suitable for them placed in them. In marshy places eels alone are deposited, whilst, in bright and rapid waters, we find trout and other suitable fish. Attention is now being turned to sea-fish; and we are in daily expectation of being able to report on some of the experiments which have been tried with the best kinds of food-fish.

Up to the season of 1863-4 the total number of fresh-water fish-eggs distributed from Huningue was far above 110,000,000, and nearly the half of these were of the finer kinds of fish, there being no less than 41,000,000 of eggs of salmon and trout.

The latest "idea" that has been promulgated in connexion with the cultivation of sea-animals is turtle-culture. The artificial multiplication of turtle, on the plan of securing the eggs and protecting the young till they are able to be left to their own guidance, is advocated by M. Salles, who is connected with the French navy, and who seems to have a considerable knowledge of the nature and habits of the turtle. To some extent turtle-culture is already carried on in the Island of Ascension—so far at least as the protection of the eggs and watching over the young is concerned. M. Salles proposes, however, to do more than is yet done at Ascension; he thinks that, to arrive quickly at a useful result, it would be best to obtain a certain number of these animals from places where they are still abundant, and transport them to such parks or receptacles as might be established on the coast of France and Corsica, where, at one time, turtles were plentiful. Animals about to lay would be the best to secure for the proposed experiments; and these might be captured when seeking the sandy shores for the purpose of depositing their eggs. Male turtles might at the same time be taken about the islets which they frequent. A vessel of sufficient dimensions should be in readiness to bring away the precious freight; and the captured animals, on arriving at their destination, should be deposited in a park chosen under the following considerations:—The formation of the sides to be an inclosure by means of an artificial barrier of moderate height, formed of stones, and perpendicular within, so as to prevent the escape of the animals, but so constructed as to admit the sea and, at the same time, allow of a large sandy back-ground for the deposition of the eggs, which are about the size of those laid by geese. As the turtles are herbivorous, the bottom of the park should be covered with sea-weeds and marine plants of all kinds, similar to those the animal is accustomed to at home. A fine southern exposure ought to be chosen for the site of the park, in order to obtain as much of the sunshine as possible, heat being the one grand element in the hatching of the eggs. Turtles are very fond of sunshine, and float lazily about in the tropical waters, seldom coming to the shore except to lay. This they do in the night-time: crawling cautiously ashore, and scraping a large hole in a part of the sand which is never reached by the tide, they deposit their eggs, and carefully cover them with the sand, leaving the sun to effect the work of quickening them into life.

We presume that some official details of M. Coste's labours in the marine laboratory at Concarneau, Finisterre, may speedily be expected. That gentleman has been engaged there in the observation of various sea-fish and crustaceans, in order to carry out an old idea of his own:—"When our fishermen shall have these aquatic folds at their disposal, they will be at liberty to carry the crop to market whenever there is a chance of effecting a sure sale, instead of, as at present, finding themselves often forced to part with their stock at any price to avoid the loss of the fruits of their labour, owing to the fragile nature of it."

J. G. B.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW FOR OCTOBER.

It has been remarked of the *Quarterly* that it improved as a review as its party went out of fashion—that its literary excellence rose as its political influence declined. And what can be more natural and proper? We all know that power interferes too frequently with painstaking, and that mortals who can command success are apt to take no trouble to deserve it. But what fine things may come of their independence? What, for instance, can be a more glorious privilege than that of a gentleman—who is a gentleman beyond dispute—to be able to disdain being what the vulgar call “gentlemanlike”? Look at a *Quarterly* or an *Edinburgh* when its party is in office, and so strong as to have no doubt about remaining there. To what awful subjects are one-half of its articles devoted; in what a one-sided manner are they treated; and what insufferable arrogance is usually displayed in distressing the impartial reader! We have no wish to suggest, as an ill omen for the party of the *Edinburgh*, that the contents of its present number are of an unusually popular character; but such is the fact; and it may be sufficiently accounted for by the present suspended state of home politics, which, for literary purposes, might be advantageously prolonged. There is only one article—and that the last, which looks very like a postscript—to remind us of the old blue-and-yellow principles. The number generally is one from which a man must be in a very discontented mood indeed not to derive satisfaction, as far as variety is concerned.

Art. I. is of a strictly local character, being an account of Angus, or Forfar, concerning which shire the writer is fortunate enough to possess some authentic records. In no other district, he tells us, can the great industrial revolution which has occurred in North Britain during the last century be more distinctly traced.

Down to the rebellion of 1745 this country was in a state of comparative barbarism, very much inferior in civilization to the neighbouring shire of Fife. According to a valuation of lands in the seventeenth century, the whole rental was £14,286, while in 1860-1 it amounted to £465,901. Of all the baronies the hereditary jurisdictions were maintained in partial operation till within a very short time of their final abolition. The feudal system, to speak loosely, was perpetuated in the habits of the people: the tenantry slavishly followed their lairds; the boroughs were usually under the influence of their powerful neighbours. . . . But the change was most rapid. The Jacobite became the Jacobin. In Forfar, where, in 1745, the Stuarts were so enthusiastically supported, in 1782 the Bible was publicly burnt by the sympathizers with the French Revolution. The sons of Lord Ogilvy's troopers became the Radical weavers of Kerriemuir; manufactures and trade succeeded to marauders and men-at-arms; and the current set in which has carried all before it, till the county of Angus, along with Belfast and the north of Ireland, at this moment stands at the head of the linen trade of the world.

The details of this happy progress from a losing political creed, through Bible-burning, to a virtuous state of prosperity in connexion with the linen manufacture, are traced by the writer with a loving hand, which lays on its facts with such care and fidelity as to convey the effect of a Dutch picture.

“Coniferous Trees” is the next subject. The materials of the article are principally drawn from the “Pinetum Britannicum,” now issuing, in monthly parts, from the private press of Messrs. Lawson of Edinburgh. It gives a useful account of the different varieties of the species, especially such as are naturalized in this country, of which, by the way, only one—the Scotch fir—is a native of Great Britain, at least during the present geological epoch.

“Coniferous Trees,” however, will be less attractive to most readers than Archbishop Whately, who is the subject of the succeeding article. The writer mentions the work of Mr. Fitzpatrick as in duty bound, having used its name as one of his texts; but he sur-

mises that the lively compiler himself would be surprised to find it rated as any more than a *livre d'occasion*. And he has the more right to assign to these memoirs a subordinate place, as he has himself supplied many of their requirements, and produced, in a condensed form, the best estimate of their subject that we have seen. It is with the man, however, rather than the theologian, that the author deals. With regard to the Archbishop's most important work in life, he is content to allow the ordinary contemporaneous verdict to have its share of truth—that it was destructive, not constructive. At the same time he will not endorse the common opinion that Whately was only a man of negative genius—one of those who, by attacks on existing convictions of which they do not themselves foresee the full results, prepare the way for more thorough assailants.

“Religious truth,” he says, “assumes many aspects to minds differently organised. With some—probably most of those who open their minds seriously to it—the prevailing aspect is dogmatic. Plenty are ready to say with Dr. Newman, ‘from the age of fifteen dogma has been the fundamental principle of my religion.’ There are many others who either reject dogmatic truth, or shrink from it with distaste, and appear to rest their own religious persuasions chiefly on sentiment; and this kind of religion, if so it may be called, tending more and more to rely on emotion and ignore historical faith, has no doubt peculiar attractions for younger minds at the present day. But there is a third class of minds, also, which are not attracted by dogmatic truth, and yet cannot reject it; which regard most of that which extreme parties in the Church call dogma as superstition, but retain the rest, having too substantial cravings to be content with mere emotional religion. Such minds as these construct for themselves a creed by adhering to a few received fundamental doctrines with logical or illogical pertinacity, and discarding all the superstructure which churches or sectaries have reared on this foundation as of mere humble origin. Such was, no doubt, the character of Whately's religion.”

Remarking upon “the leading peculiarity of Whately's mind, as shown in his Oxford labours as well as in after-life”—“his unshaken, undeviating, almost fanatical devotion to truth as such”—the reviewer observes that this “prudence of veracity” quite shut him out from action with any party; and, indeed, any party, with which he happened even temporarily to agree, found him a most inconvenient ally, for no general accordance of opinion would induce him to sink even minute differences to gain the most important end in view. This was a favourite form in which his “fatal gift”—for party purposes—of *crotchetyness* was exhibited. In the course of some comparisons between Newman and Whately we are told of the latter:—“He was the reverse of fanatical by temperament; but he was credulous. Credulity was a strange cross thread, running athwart the general hard and uniform texture of his disposition. On Scriptural miracles as evidences he dwelt with singular earnestness.” The writer refers particularly to a passage in the “Commonplace Book”—which, he says, may “shock some minds”—in which Whately inquires what is the difference between the case of our Saviour and of Brother Prince of the Agapemone, both of whom were called by their enemies “blasphemers,” “except what is derived from an appeal to the reason—i.e., that the one gave proof by his miracles of the truth of the claim, and the other none at all.” To such reasoning as this—pushed in one instance “to an uneasy extreme”—Whately was, as the reviewer suggests, probably driven sometimes by stress of his logic. But he had nevertheless a natural tendency to believe; and this, diverted from a different direction by argumentative obstacles, took refuge in modern marvels. “Homœopathy, mesmerism, clairvoyance, table-turning, spirit-rapping—all went down with him alike; all were received with a certain amount of awe and a disposition to find them true.” In illustration of the fact he points to the article on “Spiritualism” in the “Commonplace Book,” which begins with the avowal,

“I am greatly perplexed, and so are the intelligent friends whom I consulted, about Mr. Home's proceedings,” and ends with the solemn advice, “On the whole, I think it is the safe course to have nothing to do with any necromantic practices”!

The storm which assailed his appointment to the archbishopric did not much disturb him, although one London preacher expressed a wish from the pulpit to “knock off his mitre and kick it round his diocese.” But “the fatal blow to his real happiness, as well as to his final estimation by his contemporaries, was not inflicted by the unpopularity of the appointment; it was the inevitable Nemesis of the appointment itself. It was his acceptance of high office in a church which was itself an anomaly and a scandal; a thing maintained in spite of common-sense, of the unanimous judgment of enlightened men out of Britain, and of most of the better class of thinkers at home; maintained for a long time in a spirit of defiance to an oppressed majority; maintained now, for the most part, by politicians who would most gladly get rid of it, but are simply at their wits' end to devise the method of doing so.” How the Archbishop sought refuge in the field of education, and how he failed, are touched upon but lightly, the writer preferring to dwell upon some of those “political or social achievements in which he ran boldly counter to existing prepossessions, and exposed himself, with that true courage which belonged to his character, to every kind of misconception and misrepresentation for the sake of what he deemed the right.”

The reviewer, though a strong adherent, is not an indiscriminate admirer of the Archbishop. His great intellectual fault, he tells us, was his intense one-sidedness—adding, with a singular infelicity in illustration, that he ran “like a strong horse in blinkers, only carefully put on, and adapted by himself so as to exclude every glimpse of vision on every side of the way.” This is not properly to be called one-sidedness, but rather wrong-headed-straightforwardness, which we take to be the meaning intended, as it was certainly the nature of the failing referred to. In illustration of a weakness of another kind we have rather a good story. Whately could doubtless trample upon the pride of Plato with the greater pride of Diogenes. A foreigner on board a Dublin steamer was heard to inquire, “Pray who is that venerable-looking person, in dignified costume, standing on deck, surrounded by ecclesiastics, who appear to look up to him?”—“That is the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.”—“And who is that lengthy, strange-looking person coiled up on the paddle-box in such an extraordinary way that his foot is almost in his mouth?”—“That is the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin.” The writer adds that, though the story be probably mythical, we may be sure that, under such circumstances, the Protestant Archbishop would be by no means the least “conscious” of the rival dignitaries.

Whately was strongly opposed to the maintenance of the Irish Viceroyalty, upon very good grounds which are here quoted; but he provides for another change, without which the abolition would be most mischievous and impolitic; and his opinion is especially worth quoting at the present moment:—“I should much like,” said he, “to see a real *regal* court in Ireland. A residence of the sovereign for two or three months annually would do more to make Ireland peaceable and loyal than all the bullying and all the coaxing that have been alternately tried.”

We have given so much space to one article as to leave us at a disadvantage with regard to the others; and the reader has certainly not had the benefit of the variety of topics which we remarked as forming a principal attraction of the *Edinburgh*.

The article upon “Co-operative Societies in 1864” is carefully written and full of valuable matter. It is a good sign to see a Liberal review taking up the cause of co-operation so strongly. As a general rule,

its advocacy has hitherto been confined to Conservative organs of opinion. Alluding to a historical sketch on the same subject which appeared in the *Quarterly* for 1863, the writer observes that, rightly considered, no principle is more conservative than that which identifies the labourer with the capitalist.

"French Anti-Clerical Novels" is a review of "Le Maudit" and "La Religieuse," by that mysterious man the Abbé B***, who declares that he is not a suspended priest, but who can scarcely be exercising priestly functions, unless he manages to conceal his opinions from those about him more cleverly than we should conceive possible, and whom it is quite impossible to suppose to be a layman. The reviewer does full justice, we think, to these remarkable works, and his analysis will probably save many persons the trouble of wading through what, considered as novels, are not quite in the way of the general reader. "The strife between the two parties," says the writer—"between the Absolutists and those who by timely reforms wish to make the Catholic Church free, true, and respected—is patent to the world. . . . Having thrown in his lot with the politicians of this [the latter] school, the Abbé B*** has the satisfaction of feeling that, in his work of reformation in the Gallican Church, he is not without examples or without sympathizers. While an angry camarilla classes him with Renan, men of cool judgment see that his place is with Cavour and with Azeglio, with Passaglia, if not with the earlier reformers."

"Man and Nature" has for its texts Mr. Marsh's work of that name and Dr. Daubeny's book upon climate. It is a very thoughtful examination of the suggestive matter which they contain. "Weber's Life of Marshal Saxe," we need scarcely say, is a very different kind of article, telling us as much about the book as most of us require to know. The review of Browning's Poems, which follows, though recognising, as the writer could scarcely affect not to do, great qualities in his subject, is sternly intolerant of his manner. Tried by the highest standard, he says, Browning's poetry must fail; and he does not believe that it will survive, except as a curiosity and a puzzle. "The Five-Year-Old Parliament," which concludes the number, tells readers of Liberal sentiments exactly what they wish to hear, and by them, at any rate, will be pronounced a very good article. Altogether, the last *Edinburgh* is decidedly above the average.

NOTICES.

Dictionary of Geography, Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, and Historical, forming a complete General Gazetteer of the World. By Alex. Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E., author of "The Physical Atlas," "The Royal Atlas," "The Atlas to Alison's Europe," &c. New Edition, revised to August 1864. (Longman & Co.)—THE title is retained of the "Dictionary of Geography," which originally appeared in 1854; but, beyond the title-page, the two books have little in common. The work has been entirely re-arranged, so as to make it more easy of reference. Indeed, the alterations rendered necessary by the progress of geographical discovery, the political changes, and the commercial development of countries, are so great that but little of the original work remains as it was. To keep pace with the rapid strides of discovery in Africa, with the constant changes going on in Asia, through the agencies of Russia and Great Britain, with the French colonization in both, with Australian discovery and progress, with the changes brought about in America by the great civil war and the Mexican revolution, no less than the colonial policy of Great Britain, and with the altered state of the map of Europe attendant upon a United Italy in the south and the Schleswig-Holstein war in the north, the work of ten years ago had to be cast aside as all but obsolete, and the whole to be, more or less, rewritten. War, railways, commercial enterprise, and modern discovery have completely altered the face of the map of the world, and places, hitherto unknown, or once too insignificant to be missed from it, have suddenly grown into importance, and demand at the hands of the geographer the fullest and most

laud description. A work requiring all this could not have been confided to better hands than those of the author of the "Physical Atlas" and the "Royal Atlas," whose "Index Geographicus," recently noticed in the pages of *THE READER*, is by far the most complete list of the names of places in existence. To test the merits of a gazetteer, it is said, search should be made for places which, within the knowledge of the searcher, have only during the past few years attained the requisite importance to claim mention in its pages. Here is "Solferino, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 20 miles N.W. Mantua, with a high mediæval tower, p. 1095. Here, on 24th June 1859, the Emperor of Austria, with 150,000 men, met the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia with 145,000 men, when a decisive battle was gained by the allies." Then we have "Bull Run, mountains and bluffs, U.S. North America, N.E. Virginia, on the borders of Fairfax and Prince William counties. Scene of great battles between the Federals and Confederates, 18th and 21st July 1861, and August 1862;" and so many other names; and only in two instances has the writer of this notice not met with the information he sought for out of some twenty references made. The text is contained in 1402 closely printed pages, in double columns; and, as will be seen from the extracts just made, not even a useless syllable is allowed to occupy valuable space. The population of each place is given from the latest official returns, the trade and products carefully noted, the shortest sea and land routes given between places of commercial importance, and notes on climate, &c., added to render the book as indispensable to the counting-house table as to the library shelves. We congratulate the author and publishers, no less than the public at large, on the possession at length of a book which answers to its title of a "General Gazetteer" in its fullest and most complete acceptation, and which forms one of the most valuable of the series of self-contained cyclopædias, each on a given subject, in the course of publication by Messrs. Longman & Co.

William Shakespeare's Coriolanus. Edited by F. A. Leo, Ph.D., Member of the Society for the Study of Modern Languages at Berlin. With a Quarto-Facsimile of the Tragedy of Coriolanus from the Folio of 1623, Photolithographed by A. Burchard, and with Extracts from North's Plutarch. (J. R. Smith.)—"THE proceeds of the sale will be appropriated by the editor towards the Shakespeare Monument," says Dr. Leo; and we therefore wish the book success, though we must say that Mr. Lionel Booth requires no better justification for producing his reprint of the folio in newly cut type than is given by the appearance of certain passages—nay, pages—of this Berlin photolithographed reproduction in quarto of the original folio. Bad as Isaac Jaggard and Edward Blount's types were, they were not so bad as the frequent blurredness and missing of dots and strokes in this reduction make them. (See, for instance, the top of p. 15, the left bottom corner of p. 6, and the swiftness of p. 17, col. 1.) Nevertheless, all fac-similes and reprints of the folio are to be spoken well of and encouraged: we want them in treble their present number, and at a third of their present price; and then, perhaps, some one will give us the one edition of Shakespeare needed—the text of the folio on one side, or in one column, and, in the other, the best modern text, with the altered readings in different type, with the lines numbered for convenience of reference. We want the alterations that modern criticism requires in the old text brought out to the eye in reading, while we keep the form—the spelling and varied type—of the words that Shakespeare's fellows used. Dr. Leo claims that he edits his text on the same principles as the editors of the Cambridge Shakespeare, Mr. Dyce (in his second edition), and Mr. Grant White. He is very free in suggesting emendations of the text—as "a fine pattern, good faith," for "a fine spotte in good faith," "perhaps calling for a noble cunning," &c. And he is to be highly praised for printing with the play the extracts from North's Plutarch, which Shakespeare, no doubt, used as part at least of his material. We had occasion lately to praise Mr. Dalglish for using the same method in his edition of "Macbeth;" and, though this luxurious "Coriolanus" cannot be used as a school text-book, we hope it may often be given as a school-prize, as well as find its way on to many a drawing-room table and shelf of books.

Religious Duty. By Frances Power Cobbe. (Trübner & Co.)—IN the "Advertisement" prefixed to this work Miss Cobbe writes:—"The present volume (which forms a complete treatise on its own topic) is re-published independently,

the first edition having been long ago exhausted." But she does not say how far this volume is an exact reproduction of her previous work. We have not been able to make the comparison for ourselves, but, judging from the present edition only, we believe that a certain amount of new matter has been introduced. Substantially, however, the treatise on "Religious Duty" no doubt remains the same. Miss Cobbe's views are well known to be very similar to those of Theodore Parker, whom she enthusiastically admires, and whose complete works she is engaged in editing. In many respects her own writings are like those of the American lecturer. She combines a great fondness for logical demonstration with great readiness to appeal to the feelings. She has a very wide range of learning together with a much less degree of accuracy. She builds up a complete system of religion with a confidence which only equals that with which she demolishes other systems. A high and imperious moral tone and a genial devoutness of feeling are very admirable characteristics of Miss Cobbe's works as well as of Theodore Parker's. On the whole, Miss Cobbe's genius appears to be better suited to the functions of a preacher or lecturer than to those of a philosopher. She might persuade by her eloquence when she fails to convince by her demonstrations. "Religious Duty" is a rhetorical exposition of a faith founded on pure intuition, but the rhetorical form expresses genuine enthusiasm and poetic feeling. Many readers would be curious to see how a disciple of the Positive Philosophy would treat Miss Cobbe's Theism. She is more at issue, if possible, with positivists than with Christians.

EIPHNIKA. The Wholesome Words of Holy Scripture concerning Questions now disputed in the Church. Part I.—The Testimony of Inspired Writers to the Nature of Divine Inspiration. By the Rev. Wharton B. Marriott, M.A. (Rivingtons.)—A SMALL pamphlet, containing an honest, careful, and scholarlike investigation of what Scripture says about itself. The author thus sums up the results at which he arrives:—"First, on the positive side, that the sacred writers claim Divine teaching and a Divine authority for their statements of revealed truth, whether oral or written, for matters, that is, pertaining to the faith, or to the declaration of the will of God. And, further, that both our Lord Himself and His apostles frequently refer to the various historical events recorded in the Old Testament as having undoubtedly occurred, and freely apply them, as St. Paul tells us they should be applied, to the inculcation of Christian doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for the discipline that is in righteousness. But, secondly, on the negative side, that we nowhere find the phrase 'the Word of God' used as a collective designation for 'all Holy Scripture,'—nowhere meet with any assertion by the sacred writers of any inspiration to themselves when writing, distinct from and more complete than the inspiration which was theirs when teaching orally—and, lastly, never find them claiming for themselves, whether speaking or writing, an absolute immunity from all possibility of error in matters of historical detail, of biography, natural science, and the like. . . . This much is, I think, plain, that they who make inspiration an equivalent term for infallibility upon all subjects whatsoever give to the word a meaning which neither our blessed Lord nor His apostles have ever claimed for it."

Heaven our Home. We have no Saviour but Jesus and no Home but Heaven. By the Author of "Meet for Heaven," &c. Seventy-Third Thousand. (Edinburgh: Nimmo. Pp. 175.)—THE leading idea which the author wishes to impress upon his readers is that "Heaven is a home with a great, and happy, and loving family in it." This social notion he urges with great fervour; and an intense piety pervades every page of the book, which would appear, from a recent communication made to one of the daily papers, to have been a favourite with his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort; and doubtless owes to this fact, in some measure, its great popularity.

The Orator: a Treasury of English Eloquence, containing Selections from the most Celebrated Speeches in the English Tongue, carefully Selected and Edited, with Explanatory Notes and References. (H. A. Viles.)—THIS is the first number of a publication which is sure to become popular. Such a compilation has long been wanted; and it is astonishing that the idea has not worked itself into practical shape long ago. The type is large and clear; and we are glad to see that the editor includes American as well as British orators—the most celebrated speeches, in short, delivered in the English tongue, whether by such men as Kossuth and Garibaldi, Palmerston and Derby,

THE READER.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

or by Clay and Emerson, Phillips and Webster. At the head of each speech are explanatory notes and the dates of the birth and death of the orator. The form of the publication is imperial octavo; and, if the rest of the numbers are edited with the care and intelligence of the present one, there is no doubt the public will give "The Orator" a warm welcome.

The Little Trio: a Practical Compendium of English Shorthand. By Dr. Gustav Michaelis, Head of the Stenographic Department of the Upper House of Representatives, &c. (Trübner & Co. Pp. 28.)—The text in this brochure is accompanied with sixteen lithographic plates; and the examples and explanations together ought to make the pupil tolerably familiar with the Doctor's system. For a more complete exposition of his theory the reader is referred to the larger work.

British North America: comprising Canada, British Central North America, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and Labrador. With Maps. (The Religious Tract Society. Pp. 370.)—"The design of the present volume," says the preface, "is to give, in a compendious form, accurate and trustworthy information respecting the history, condition, and prospects of British North America." Our author has gone to official sources for much of his materials, and everything relating to statistics must accordingly be regarded as perfectly reliable. Descriptions of the various provinces, on the other hand, are the result of our author's personal observations; and he always speaks with a special reference to the British immigrants. The resources of British North America are only beginning to be known, and before many years we shall no doubt see them properly appreciated. The intending emigrant could scarcely have in his hands a more serviceable book. The author makes what he has to say interesting, and conveys, in his 370 pages, an amount of information which we will look for in vain in other single volumes of similar size.

Canterbury, New Zealand, in 1864. Published with the approval of the Provincial Government. (London: G. Street; New Zealand Examiner Office. Pp. 63.)—This is a reprint of a successful pamphlet published in 1862 corrected down to the present year. This edition is accompanied with a map of the province of Canterbury, and contains much useful information of the character most desiderated by the intending emigrant.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* the writer of the article on "Democracy and the Secession War" says:—"Our polity was constitutional in its character, strictly so; and, if it has failed—which we are far indeed from admitting—the inference would seem fairly to be that Constitutionalism has received a blow, not Democracy. As England is the greatest of constitutional countries, our failure, supposing it to have occurred, tells with force against her, from whose system we have drawn so much, and not adversely to the cause of European democracy, from whose principles and practice we have taken little." In the same number will be found an appreciative review of Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," a graphic description of Mr. Thackeray's sale, entitled "On a late Vendue," a very spirited poem called "The Ride to Camp," and an earnest and eloquently written paper on "Communication; or, Man's Benefit to Man by Means of Words." The subject is treated in a large philosophic way, and will well repay perusal. The other articles are up to the usual mark.

We have received the current number of *Events of the Month*, a magazine of news, literature, science, and general information; also the *Musical Monthly*, containing original songs, articles, and tales of a kind which ought to secure the serial a large circulation.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

BAKER (Rev. William, M.A.) *Harmonic Maxims of Science and Religion.* Post 8vo. Longman. 3s. 6d.
BARCLAY (William). *Handy-Book for Licensed Victuallers, Brewers, Wine Retailers, Beer and Refreshment House Keepers, and Postmasters, including the Public-House Closing Act, 1864, with Instructions for Beginners, and an Appendix of Useful Forms.* (Useful Library.) Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. 96. Routledge. 1s.
BARLOW (H. C., M.D.) *Contributions to the Study of the Divina Commedia.* 8vo. Norgate. 2s.
BIBLE. *The Holy Bible; with Notes and Introductions by Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. Genesis and Exodus.* Imp. 8vo., pp. xxxvi+320. Rivingtons. 2s.
BOGER (Rev. Edmund, M.A.) *Outlines of Roman History.* (Ince and Gilbert's Outlines.) 18mo., sd., pp. 130. Kent. 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.
BRIGHT. *Faith and Life: Readings for the Greater Holydays and the Sundays, from Advent to Trinity.* Compiled from Ancient Writers, with Notes on "Eternal Judgment," and Christ's Sacrifice. By William Bright, M.A. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xvi+250. Rivingtons. 5s.
BRITISH WORKWOMAN (The) *Out and at Home.* Vol. 1. Fol. ed. Caudwell. 1s. 6d.
BROCK (Mrs. Carey). *Home Memories; or, Echoes of a Mother's Voice.* Sixth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo. Seeleys. 3s.

BYRCE (Archibald H., LL.D.) *Grammar of the Latin Language.* (Nelson's School Series.) Fcap. 8vo., pp. 268. Nelson. 2s. 6d.
BUNYAN (John). *Pilgrim's Progress.* With a Life of the Author, by George Cheever, D.D., LL.D., an Essay by James Montgomery, and Explanatory Notes by Scott, Mason, and Cheever; with Seventy Illustrations. 4to., pp. lxi+250. Collins. 10s. 6d.
BURN (Robert Scott). *Outlines of Modern Farming.* Vol. 4. *The Management of the Dairy—Pigs—Poultry.* With Notes on the Diseases of Stock. By a Veterinary Surgeon. With Illustrations. (Rudimentary Treatise for Students of Agriculture.) 12mo., cl. sd., pp. iv+211. Virtue. 2s.
CAPTAIN HERBERT. *A Sea Story.* Three Volumes. Past 8vo., pp. 973. Chapman and Hall. 31s. 6d.
CAROLINE MATILDA. *Life and Times of H.M. Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Norway, and Sister of H.M. George III. of England, from Family Documents and Private State Archives.* By Sir C. F. Lascelles Wrayall, Bart. Three Volumes. Second Edition. 8vo., pp. xxix+1099. W. H. Allen. 36s.
CHALMERS (Grace Pratt). *The Road and the Resting-Place.* 18mo., pp. xi+182. Nisbet. 2s.
CHESHYRE (Henry T. Newton). *Canada in 1864: a Handbook for Settlers.* Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii+165. Low. 2s. 6d.
CORRE (Frances Power). *Italica. Brief Notes on Politics, People, and Places in Italy in 1864.* Post 8vo., pp. viii+525. Trübner. 12s. 6d.
COLEMAN (Rev. W. H., M.A.) *Biblical Papers and Remains.* 8vo. Norgate. 4s.
COLENSO'S ARITHMETIC (Key to): adapted to the Revised and Enlarged Edition of 1864. By Rev. John Hunter, M.A. 12mo., bds., pp. 176. Longman. 5s.
COLERIDGE (S. T.) *Poems.* (Bell and Daldy's Elzevir Series.) Fcap. 8vo., pp. xlii+290. Bell and Daldy. 4s. 6d.
CRUMP (Rev. Simpson). *Soon and Safe; a Short Life Well Spent.* Illustrated. 16mo. Mason. 1s.
DARBY (W. A., M.A., F.R.A.S.) *Astronomical Observer: a Hand-book to the Observatory and the Common Telescope.* 8vo., pp. xxxvi+104. Hardwicke. 7s. 6d.
DAY (Samuel Phillips). *English America; or, Pictures of Canadian Places and People.* Two Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 656. Newby. 21s.
EDEN (Robert, M.A.) *Some Thoughts on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.* Fcap. 8vo., pp. xii+282. Pickering. 5s.
EOTHEN. *New Edition.* With Illustrations. Post 8vo., pp. xii+319. Harrison. 6s.
FOX (Tilbury, M.D.) *Skin Diseases: their Description, Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment.* With a Copious Formulary. 8vo., pp. xii+315. Hardwicke. 7s. 6d.
GLADSTONE (Right Hon. W. E.) *Financial Statements of 1853, 1860-1863.* To which are added a Speech on Taxation, 1861, and on Charities, 1863. Second Edition. Including the "Financial Statement of 1864." 8vo., pp. xi+525. Murray. 12s.
GLENN (W. Cunningham). *Acts for the Better Management of the Highways in England.* (25 and 26 Vict., cap. 61; 26 and 27 Vict., cap. 61; 27 and 28 Vict., cap. 101.) With Introduction, Notes, and Index. Third Edition. 12mo., pp. viii+100. Butterworths. 3s. 6d.
GOLDEN LIGHT: BEING SCRIPTURE HISTORIES FOR THE YOUNG. From the Old and New Testaments. With Eighty Pictures. Fcap. 4to., pp. vi+320. Routledge. 5s.
HOLDSWORTH (W. A.) *Handy Book of Parish Law.* New and Revised Edition. 12mo., pp. 211. Routledge. 2s. 6d.
JACOB (Mar). *Scholia on Passages of the Old Testament.* With English Translation and Notes. By George Phillips, D.D. 8vo. Norgate. 5s.
JEWELS GATHERED FROM PAINTER AND POET. A Selection of Poems. Illustrated by the First Artists. Sq. 8vo. Cassell. 7s. 6d.
LOVECHILD (Mrs.) *Infantine Knowledge: a Spelling and Reading Book on a popular plan, combining much pleasing and useful information, with the Rudiments of Learning.* Tenth Edition. Illustrated. 16mo., pp. vii+232. Griffith and Farran. Plain, 2s. 6d.; cold, 3s. 6d.
MACKENZIE (W. B., M.A.) *Saul of Tarsus: his Life and its Lessons.* Second Edition. Sm. post 8vo., pp. xxiii+326. Seeleys. 5s.
MAY (E. J.) *Saxeford: a Story for the Young.* New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. Routledge. 3s. 6d.
MCCULLOCH (J. R.) *Principles of Political Economy, with some inquiries respecting their Application.* Fifth Edition, corrected and greatly improved. 8vo., pp. xxiv+517. Black. 16s.
NICHOLS (Mary S. G.) *Uncle Angus. A Novel.* Two Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 621. Saunders and Otley. 21s.
NUMBER THIRTY-ONE. A Novel. Two Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 711. Pitman. 21s.
OUR ETERNAL HOMES. By a Bible Student. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii+183. Pitman. 2s. 6d.
PARSONS (Benjamin). *Mental and Moral Dignity of Woman.* Fourth Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xxiii+494. Leeds: Hamer. Snow. 4s.
PHILLIPS (John Richardson). *Remarkable Answers to Prayer.* Fifth Edition. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. xv+348. Nisbet. 3s. 6d.
POOR OF PARIS (The): a Story of Every-Day Life. On which is founded the celebrated Drama of "The Streets of London." Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. 128. Routledge. 1s.
QUEEN OF THE COUNTRY (The). By the Author of "Margaret and her Bridesmaids," &c., &c. Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 950. Hurst and Blackett. 31s. 6d.
RAFFLES (Rev. Thomas, D.D., LL.D.). *Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of.* By Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq., B.A. With Portrait. 8vo., pp. xv+535. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. 12s.
RICHON (Victor). *Exercices de Conversation; ou, Recueil de Scènes tirées des Œuvres de nos meilleurs Auteurs Dramatiques Contemporains.* 12mo., pp. viii+293. Williams and Norgate. 4s.
RODWELL (G. Herbert). *Old London Bridge: a Romance of the Sixteenth Century.* New Edition. 12mo., bds., pp. 352. Lea. 2s.
SAUNDERS (Captain W. H. Patten, K.C.G.) *Black and Gold; or, "The Don! The Don!" A Tale of the Circassian War.* Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 921. Bentley. 31s. 6d.
SHAKESPEARE (William). *Plays.* Carefully edited by Thomas Keyfitz. Vol. 5. (Bell and Daldy's Elzevir Series.) Fcap. 8vo., pp. 629. Bell and Daldy. 5s.
SKETCHES OF CHRISTIAN LIFE IN ENGLAND IN THE OLDEN TIME. By the Author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family," &c., &c. Cr. 8vo., pp. 341. Nelson. 6s.
SMITH (Josiah W., B.C.L., Q.C.) *Manual on Bankruptcy; designed as a First-book for Students, and as a Useful Summary for Practitioners.* 12mo., pp. xv+144. Stevens. 5s.
SMITH (Rev. Thornley). *Zaphnath-Paaneah; or, the History of Joseph; viewed in Connection with Egyptian Antiquities and the Customs of the Times in which he lived.* Fourth Edition. Post 8vo., pp. 204. Snow. 4s.
SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY; OR, COLOURED FIGURES OF BRITISH PLANTS. Edited by John T. Boswell Syme, F.L.S. The Popular Portion by Mrs. Lankester. The Figures by J. Sowerby, F.L.S., J. de C. Sowerby, F.L.S., J. W. Salter, A.L.S., F.G.S., and John Edward Sowerby. Third Edition, enlarged, re-arranged according to the Natural Orders, and entirely revised. With Descriptions of all the Species by the Editor. Vol. 3. Leguminiferæ to Rosaceæ. Roy. 8vo., pp. 273. Hardwicke. 43s.
STARK (James, M.D., F.R.S.C.) *On the Inspiration of the Scriptures, showing the Testimony which they themselves bear as to their own Inspiration.* Cr. 8vo., pp. xv+135. Williams and Norgate. 3s. 6d.
SUPERIOR TO ADVERSITY; OR, THE ROMANCE OF A CLOUDED LIFE. A Novel. By the Author of "Blackfriars; or, the Monks of Old," &c. Two Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 735. Trübner. 21s.
TOWLER (J. M.D.). *Silver Sunbeam: a Practical and Theoretical Text-book on Sun Drawing and Photographic Printing, comprehending all the Wet and Dry Processes at present known with Collodion, Albumen, Gelatine, Wax, Resin, and Silver; as also Heliographic Engraving, &c., &c., &c.* Third Edition, enlarged. Cr. 8vo. New York. 7s. 6d.

TROLLOPE (Thomas Adolphus). *Lindisfarne Chase. A Novel.* Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 956. Chapman and Hall. 31s. 6d.
TRUTHS FOR THE DAY OF LIFE AND THE HOUR OF DEATH. By the Author of "God is Love," &c., &c. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii+424. Virtue. 5s.
VERY HARD TIMES; OR, THE TRIALS AND SORROWS OF THE LINWOOD FAMILY. A Tale of the Cotton Famine. By the Author of "The Murdered Wife," &c., &c. 12mo., bds., pp. 368. Lea. 2s.
WILLEMENT (E. E.) *Catechism of Familiar Things.* New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. Virtue. 2s. 6d.
WILLIAMS (Charles Wye). *On the Steam-generating Power of Marine and Locomotive Boilers.* 4to., sd., pp. 23. Spott. 1s.
WILSON (Rt. Rev. Thomas, D.D.) *Lord's Supper and Sacra Privata.* In One Volume. 24mo. Morgan. 2s.
WILSON (Rt. Rev. Thomas, D.D.) *Sacra Privata. Private Meditations and Prayers.* 24mo. Morgan. 1s.
WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDERS, AND OF SCOTLAND. Revised by Alexander Leighton. New Edition. Vol. 19. Fcap. 8vo., sd., pp. 284. Ward and Lock. 1s.
WINTER (Samuel H., F.R.A.S.) *Elementary Geometrical Drawing. Part 1. Including Practical Plane Geometry; the Construction of Scales; the Use of the Sector, the Marquois Scales, and the Protractor. Designed for the Use of Students preparing for the Military and other Examinations.* Third Edition, revised and enlarged, with 200 Examples selected from various Examination-Papers. Post 8vo., cl. lp., pp. 50. Longman. 3s. 6d.
WORBOISE (Emma Jane). *Campion Court: a Tale of the Days of the Ejectment Two Hundred Years Ago.* Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii+431. Virtue. 5s.
YONGE (Miss). *The Apple of Discord.* By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c., &c. Fcap. 8vo. Groombridge. 8d.

MISCELLANEA.

A VERY curious and important work for the students of Domesday and English history is in course of preparation for the Royal Society of Literature, by one of the members of their Council, —Mr. N. E. S. Hamilton, the well-known critic of Mr. Collier's Shakespeare. Mr. Hamilton has discovered in the British Museum the original return for the county of Cambridge from which the compilers of Domesday made their entries in the great book. The differences between the two texts are very curious. The government men have touched up their provincial brethren's Latin, altered their statements—often evidently in error—left out names and little local touches—as *So* and *so cum barba*—and, worst of all, have omitted the whole of the returns of the cattle on the several portions of land. Live-stock was then, as now, not taxed, we suppose; and so the great Domesday notices them not, in Cambridge at least; but it is evident that, as indicating the wealth and social position of the different classes, as showing how much stock was kept on how much land—for the *porci, boves, caprae*, &c., are all specified—these Cambridge returns are simply invaluable. They are the greatest find in this department for many a year past. Strange as was the oversight that passed by this precious MS. on the first printing of Domesday, the subsequent declining of it by the Master of the Rolls and his advisers for publication in his series was stranger still. It was one of those unaccountable mistakes that the ablest men with the best intentions sometimes make. But it's an ill wind that blows nobody good; and we congratulate the Royal Society of Literature that they, as volunteers, will now beat the regulars in the important public service of giving to the world this Cambridge document, so very valuable to all students of English Social History.

ON Tuesday week Professor Buchheim of King's College delivered his introductory lecture to a new course on the history of German literature. The subject of the address was the "Origin, Progress, and present State of Literary History." He gave a sketch of the various methods of writing literary history, from the well-known Canons of Alexandria, three hundred years before the Christian era, down to the present time. In the course of his observations he referred to the works of Quintilian, of Walter Burleigh (the pupil of Duns Scotus), of Baillet, of Bayle, of Gervinus, Gesner, Mohrhof, Fabricius, Herder, Schiller, the brothers Schlegel, the brothers Grimm and Schlosser. He also did full justice to English scholars to whom literary history owes a great and lasting debt—to Blount, Cave, Dodwell, Warton, and more particularly to the late Henry Hallam.

MR. EDWARD WIGAN of Highbury Terrace has placed at the disposal of the trustees of the British Museum his almost unique cabinet of Roman imperial gold coins; and Mr. Vaux, the keeper of coins and medals in the British Museum, after having made a careful comparison between those under his care and Mr. Wigan's collection, has selected 293 coins from the latter, valued by M. Cohen at £3200, which it is desirable to add to the national numismatic collection, either because they are not already to be found in it, or because of their superior preservation and beauty. Among them is a coin of Brutus, valued by M. Cohen at £40; one of Lepidus of the same value; one of Augustus and Agrippa, £60; one

of Albinus of the same value; and one of Uranus Antoninus, of which only one other specimen is known to exist, valued at £100.

On Wednesday evening, November 2, Mr. Charlesworth is to give a lecture on gun-accidents in the great hall of the Whittington Club, Arundel Street, at which Dr. Lankester, the coroner, is to preside, and at which a strong muster of men of science is expected. The subject is one of grave importance, and, just now, of special public interest, and, whether it lead or not to the recognition of the elevator system of shooting, a public discussion on the lamentable loss of life occasioned by the inexcusable negligence with which some men handle loaded firearms can hardly fail to lead to good results.

MR. J. G. BERTRAM, to whom the pages of THE READER have been often indebted for much curious information respecting the natural and economic history of British food-fishes, has an elaborate work nearly ready for the press entitled "The Harvest of the Sea."

THE following protest of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society against the destruction of Heston Church has been forwarded to us for publication:—"At a special Council meeting, held at the Society's rooms, No. 22, Hart Street, on Monday, 26th September, 1864, 'To consider the question of the proposed demolition of Heston Church, and the steps to be taken by this Society in reference thereto.' J. W. Butterworth, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair:—Resolved: 'That this meeting, having heard that it is in contemplation to destroy the parish church of Heston, which contains many features of archaeological interest, considers that a respectful protest should be made and forwarded to the proper authorities.' Resolved: '1. That this Council trusts that it has been misinformed that there is an intention to demolish the church, either wholly or in part, and earnestly hopes that, in any alterations which may be carried out, the very interesting archaeological features which the church contains will be carefully preserved.' '2. That this Council will be happy to attend by a deputation, and advise with the authorities as to the preservation of the antiquities contained in the church.' '3. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the diocese, to the Reverend the Rector, and to the churchwardens of the parish of Heston.'—Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A., Charles John Shopee, Honorary Secretaries."

MR. EDWARD PEACOCK of Bottesford is preparing for publication, uniform with the publications of the Surtees Society, "Inventories of Church Goods, Vestments, &c., destroyed in Lincolnshire, A.D. 1566, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents, Genealogical Notes, and Glossary."

MR. MURRAY's quarterly list of announcements includes—"The Iliad of Homer, rendered into English Blank Verse," by the Earl of Derby; "Plato, and the other Companions of Socrates," by Mr. Grote, author of the "History of Greece;" "Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambezi and its Tributaries, and of the Discovery of Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa between the years 1858 and 1864," by Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Charles Livingstone; "The New Testament Illustrated, with a plain Explanatory Commentary for Private and Family Reading," by Archdeacon Churton and the Rev. Basil Jones, examining chaplain to the Archbishop of York; "Travels and Adventures of Arminius Vámbéry, who was despatched by the Hungarian Academy on a Scientific Mission to the East, and, in the disguise of a Dervish, succeeded in traversing Central Asia from the Caspian to the Sea of Aral, through the Deserts of the Oxus to Khiva, and by Conrad, Bokhara, Samarcand, Karshee, Kirkee, Meimana, and Balk to Meshed," from notes made on the spot, 1863-64; "The British Army in China and Japan," by Dr. F. Rennie; a second series of "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church, from Samuel to the Captivity," by Dean Stanley; a new edition, with additions, of "Parliamentary Government, considered with Reference to Reform, with Suggestions for the Improvement of our Representative System, and an Examination of the Reform Bills of 1859 and 1861," by Earl Grey; "Narrative of the Siberian Overland Journey from Peking to Petersburg, through the Deserts and Steppes of Mongolia, Tartary, Siberia, &c.," by Alexander Michie; "History of the French Revolution, 1795-1798," by Professor Von Sybel of Munich, translated by Mr. Edward Wilberforce; "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain, from Personal Observations during several Journeys through that Country," by George Edmund Street, author of "Brick and Marble Architecture of Italy in the

Middle Ages;" "Researches into the History of Mankind, and on the Early Development of Civilization," by Edward Burnet Tylor, author of "Mexico and the Mexicans;" volumes seven, eight, and nine, completing the work, of "The Judges of England, with Sketches of their Lives, and Notices of the Courts at Westminster, from the Conquest to the present time," by Mr. Edward Foss, commencing with the reign of Charles II., and containing the remainder of the Stuart dynasty, and the whole of the Hanoverian family, with an alphabetical list of the judges from 1066 to 1864, distinguishing the reigns in which they flourished and the courts in which they sat; "Ephemera," by Lord Lyttelton; "James Brindley, and the Early Engineers," by Samuel Smiles; a new, enlarged, and thoroughly revised edition, including a memoir of Robert Stephenson, of "The Story of George Stephenson's Life," by Samuel Smiles; a new edition of Poems by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.; volumes one and two of "A New History of Painting in Italy, from the Second to the Sixteenth Century," from original materials and recent researches in the archives of Italy, and from personal inspection of the works of art in that country and elsewhere, by J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle; "Lives of the Warriors of the Seventeenth Century who have commanded Fleets and Armies before the Enemy," by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Cust, author of "Annals of the Wars;" "The Modern Samaritans, and a Visit to Nablous," by the Rev. John Mills; "An English Gentleman's House," being practical hints for its plan and arrangement, containing descriptions of houses adapted to various ranks and fortunes, from the villa to the palace, with advice for the choice of site, the laying-out of the family and domestic rooms, state-rooms, bedrooms, nurseries, offices, stables, &c., &c., with models, calculation of cost, &c., by Professor Kerr of King's College, London; volumes three and four of "The History of Modern Europe, from the taking of Constantinople by the Turks to the close of the war in the Crimea, 1453-1857," by Thomas H. Dyer, completing the work; "Physical Geography of the Holy Land," by Professor Robinson of New York; a new, enlarged, and thoroughly revised edition of "Elements of Geology; or, the Ancient Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants," by Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.; "Modern Warfare, as influenced by Modern Artillery," by Col. P. L. Macdougall, author of "The Theory of War" and "The Campaigns of Hannibal;" "Some Account of the Music of the most Ancient Nations, particularly of the Assyrians, Egyptians, and Hebrews," by Carl Engel; "The Works of Alexander Pope, with a new Life, Introductions, and Notes," by the Rev. Whitwell Elwin; third and revised edition of "The History of Latin Christianity, including that of the Popes to the Pontificate of Nicholas V.," by Dean Milman; "Memorials of Service in India, from the Correspondence of the late Major Macpherson, C.B., Agent for the Suppression of Human Sacrifices in Orissa, and at the Court of Scindiah during the Mutiny," edited by his brother, William Macpherson; "Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds," commenced by the late Mr. C. R. Leslie, R.A., and continued and concluded by Mr. Tom Taylor; "Choice Specimens of English Literature," selected from the chief English writers, by Mr. T. B. Shaw, and edited, with additions, by Dr. William Smith; volumes three and four, completing the work, of the "History of Media, Babylon, and Persia—the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Antient Monarchies," by Professor Rawlinson, Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford; new editions of "Memoir of Bishop Blomfield," by the Rev. Alfred Blomfield, "The Diary of Mary, Countess Cowper," and of "Hymns in Prose for Children," by Mrs. Barbauld, illustrated with 112 original designs, engraved on wood by James Cooper; Smiles's "Self-Help; ou Caractère, Conduite et Persévérance illustrés à l'Aide de Biographies," translated by Alfred Talandier; "Illustrations of the Brick and Terra-Cotta Buildings of Lombardy, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, as Examples for Imitation in other Countries," from drawings, with sections, mouldings, and working drawings, by Lewis Gruner; new and revised edition of "Handbook for Surrey, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight."

MESSRS. GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS have nearly ready:—"Ten Years in Sweden," by the Old Bushman, author of "A Spring and Summer in Lapland;" volume one of "The Temple Anecdotes," by Ralph and Chandos Temple; "The Pauper, the Thief, and the Convict," by Thomas Archer; "To-Day: Essays and Miscellanies," by John Hollingshead; "The Childhood and School-room Hour of Royal Children," by Julia Luard;

"Two Months in a London Hospital," by Arnold J. Cooley; and the eighth volume of "The Magnet Stories."

MRS. CHALLICE has in preparation a new work on "French Authors and their Works," embracing sketches of Lamartine, George Sand, E. de Girardin, Balzac, Jules Sandeau, and others. The book will be published by Mr. Booth, whose third and concluding part of his *letter-press* reprint of the first folio Shakespeare of 1623 will be ready next month.

MR. NEWBY will publish the following new novels:—"A Right-minded Woman," by Frank Trollope; a new novel by the author of "Wonderous Strange;" "Beatrice Lee," by L. Curling, author of "Mary Graham;" "The Root of all Evil," by Elizabeth Sheldon; "Yaxley and its Neighbourhood," by the author of "Myself and my Relatives;" "Alice Ferrar," by Ellinor J. Kelly; "The Serf-Wife among the Mines of Siberia," by the author of "From Morn till Eve in Europe;" "Cecil Forrester," a novel, by F. Sheridan, in two volumes; "Fortune's Football," by Mrs. Meeker; "Prince Hassan's Carpet," by Hope Luttrell; and "The Rector's Homestead."

MR. JAMES DUFFY of Dublin announces the republication of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family," edited by the survivor of the two original writers, Mr. Michael Banim, author of "The Town of the Cascades." Each volume will contain a preface, notes, &c.

A NEW translation of Livy, Book xxi., the Latin subject for the January examination at the London University, by Dr. Owgan, LL.D., is announced for publication by Messrs. Murray and Co. of Paternoster Row.

AMONGST recent French books we find the sixteenth volume of the "Correspondance de Napoléon I.," the future volumes of which, it is much to be regretted, will not be allowed to consist of the letters as they were written, but be subjected to editorial castration; a supplement of thirty-one pages to Count Hunolstein's "Correspondance Inédite de Marie-Antoinette;" a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, "La Vérité sur Madame Roland et sur les deux Editions de ses Mémoires publiées simultanément;" a bird's-eye view of French Literature, by Alfred Chodran; the third series of "Bibliographie des Ingénieurs, des Architectes, des Chefs d'Usines Industrielles, des Elèves des Ecoles Polytechnique et Professionnelles, et des Agriculteurs," by Eugène Lacroix; also the first number of the first series of the same, which will embrace all works on these subjects published up to 1857; "Note sur la Culture du Coton en Italie;" and a new edition of "La Légende Celtique et la Poésie des Cloîtres en Irlande, en Cambrie et en Bretagne," by the Vicomte Hersart de la Villemarqué.

IN the tenth volume of the *Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France* appears—"Voyage Botanique au Caernarvonshire, dans le North-Wales, fait en août 1862, en vue d'une étude particulière des Isoètes de cette contrée, par M. J. Gay;" in the *Mémoires de la Société Linnéenne du Normandie*, "Note sur deux Espèces nouvelles de Mytilidées fossiles trouvées dans le Calvados," by Professor Morière; in the *Mémoires de la Société d'Archéologie Lorraine*, "Notice Biographique sur P. L. Cyllé, de Bruges en Flandres, Sculpteur du Roi de Pologne, Duc de Lorraine, par Alexandre Joly;" in the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*, "Note sur la Nouvelle-Calédonie, destinée à servir d'instruction aux colons immigrants dans cette colonie;" in the *Mémoires de la Société des Ingénieurs Civils*, "Mémoires sur les Lignes Télégraphiques du Royaume de Belgique, leur Matériel et leurs Rapports avec l'Exploitation des Chemins de Fer, par M. Vinchent;" and, in the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France*, "Note sur le Rapport de la Forme de Noms Propres avec la Nationalité à l'Epoque Mérovingienne, par M. Edmond Le Blant."

THE National Library of Madrid, according to the *Madrid Gazette*, has just been presented by M. Justo Zapala of Teruel with the only copy of the first edition of "Don Quixote" known to exist in Spain.—The *Correspondencia de Madrid* says that the Emperor of the French has presented M. Rivadeneyra with a gold medal for the beautiful edition of "Don Quixote" printed by him in the prison of Cervantes at Argamotilla, of which he exhibited a copy at the recent Exposition de Bayonne.

THE *Grenzboten* (No. 41) contains "Carey's Bedeutung für die Social-politik," and "Das alte Christenthum und seine Literatur;"—the *Beilage zur Allgemeinen Zeitung* (No. 269), "Die Englische Kunst," and "Capitän Speke;"—the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (No. 1110), "The Pneumatic Railway at the Crystal Palace," "Erforschung des Nigers durch Frankreich," and "Die

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

SCIENCE.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH.

REPORTS.

Report on Muscular Irritability. By Dr. M. Foster.—It was considered that this report was incomplete, and the President remarked that it would be considered by the Committee, and perhaps submitted again to the author.

Committee on Thermo-Electric Phenomena.—Mr. Fleeming Jenkin read a report, to the effect that the Committee, not having completed their experiments, desired to defer their final report to another year.

Committee on Coal-fossils.—A preliminary report of the Committee was presented, entitled "The Distribution of the Organic Remains of the North Staffordshire Coal-field."

SECTIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Section A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

On the Regression of Temperature during the Month of May. By Professor Hennessy, F.R.S.—He referred to the various explanations offered with regard to this remarkable phenomenon. Dry winds from Asia and Eastern Europe appear to be the direct causes of high nocturnal radiation, as well as immediate cooling of the west of Europe during May. Why these winds should produce these results in a manner so remarkably periodical is the point requiring explanation. At this time the isothermals of mean temperature are nearly parallel to the equator in the greater part of our continent; therefore easterly winds could not directly arise from differences of temperature. These winds might, however, be northerly currents in Asia, which the earth's rotation had gradually transformed into easterly winds on reaching Western Europe. The Russian observatories in Siberia might furnish facts to verify this conjecture. Another operating influence might also arise from the diurnal variations of wind-force and temperature, both of which are very remarkable during May. If we conceive the distribution of atmospheric temperature to be represented by a system of synthermal lines, showing the actual temperature of different places at the same time, it appears from tables calculated by the author, as well as from a graphical projection, that such lines would deviate most from equatorial parallelism during May. The paper concluded by reference to the frequent occurrences of warm dry summers following marked regressions of temperature during the early part of May, and the remarkably cold and wet summer of 1860 was mentioned as preceded by precisely the opposite phenomenon.

On the Retardation of Electrical Signals on Land-lines. By Mr. Fleeming Jenkin.—These phenomena were well known in connexion with submarine lines. It was notorious that electric signals passing through long sub-marine cables were not received instantaneously; but the same phenomena took place to a smaller extent on land-lines. The electric current, when transmitted from Bath to London, or between any other two distant points, did not arrive so as to communicate any legible signal instantaneously. The current in no case arrived at once, but, like a tide, gradually at first, and increasing in magnitude as it goes on. To determine the degree of retardation at different distances it was necessary to know, not only the resistance at the different points of the circuit, but the capacity for the electric charge in the cable or wire. In sub-marine cables this retardation could be easily measured; but in land-lines the retardations were very small, and the means of measuring not so easy. Most people thought that the electric current passed instantaneously, or, at least, at the speed Professor Wheatstone had shown might be attained in his early and admirable experiments. That was not so; nor had the actual time lost in transmission been hitherto accurately measured. He would state why the matter had now become of importance. When only a small number of words per minute could be forwarded by the instruments, as by the Morse apparatus, the retardation was of little moment; but, when a large number of words per minute could be sent, as by Professor Wheatstone's or other recently invented automatic instruments, the retardation on long lines caused the signals to interfere with one another, and they became confused or unintelligible. Few clerks working a Morse key could send more than twenty words per minute legibly; but Professor Wheatstone's automatic instruments could trans-

mit 120 words per minute, requiring about 1800 reversals; while the Chevalier Bonelli, in his instruments, could transmit 6000 reversals in a minute. In these cases retardation becomes an element as important in the working of land-lines as it has been found on submarine cables with the old hand-signalling.

Mr. Jenkin here proceeded, with the help of a diagram, to explain certain experiments published in 1860 by M. Guillemin. These experiments afforded the data for calculating the constants required by the mathematical theory of the electric telegraph, and were alluded to in terms of high commendation, although M. Guillemin appeared not to have been fully aware of the true cause of the phenomena he observed, and had not himself applied his experiments to fill up the gaps required in the theory. In order to calculate every effect which would be produced by any given signal, or succession of signals, on a well-insulated line, it was simply necessary to know—1st, the length of the conductor; 2nd, its electric resistance; and, 3rd, its electrostatic capacity. The true element for land-lines had hitherto been unknown. As calculated by Mr. Jenkin from M. Guillemin's experiments, it appeared, for the wires used by that gentleman, to lie between 0.15 and 0.22 per unit of length in absolute electrostatic measure. This is about one-tenth the capacity of a common submarine line, using the above number as the basis of the calculation. We might expect to transmit twenty words per minute by the common Morse instrument between stations 1300 miles apart, and 120 words per minute by Professor Wheatstone's instruments over a line 530 miles in length without experiencing much inconvenience from retardation. The Chevalier Bonelli's instrument would have to slacken its speed of 400 words per minute (using five wires) at still lower distances. These results could only be considered as approximations, and would be materially affected by the dimensions of the coil and the manner in which it was supported and insulated.

On the Fall of Rain in the British Isles. By Mr. J. G. Symons.—The paper described what had been done to ascertain the rainfall since the last meeting. After speaking of the grants made for increasing the number of instruments and the number of observing places, the paper gave a list of the localities where new gauges had been erected, and stated that a further grant would be applied for this year, in order to add to the number and to increase the completeness of the periodical returns. Since January 1864 there had been a steady improvement in the organization for obtaining accurate observations of the rainfall; and a series of new stations had been established in North Wales, especially in the districts around Snowdon, the returns from which would be valuable as a means of comparison with those from Cumberland and Westmoreland, and the mountain and lake districts of the north part of England. At present the cost of these new statistics had fallen upon Captain Matthew, a gentleman residing in the immediate neighbourhood of Carnarvon. It was an additional advantage that the gauges at these new stations were constructed for measuring snow as well as rain; and, in order to make the returns as complete as possible, it was proposed that there should not be less than twenty-two observing-stations in the districts alluded to. The paper proceeded to lay down the broad lines of the distribution of the rainfall in 1862 and 1863, and gave an average fall at all stations in England, Ireland, and Scotland, in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, of 10 per cent. above the average of the last half-century—the fall in 1861 and 1862 being equal to within one or two per cent. to the total average quantity, and the fall in 1863 being only about five per cent. less. These uniform results were surprising, seeing that, in some districts (a list of which was appended), the fluctuation had been 100 or more per cent. It always happened that, while we had a very heavy rainfall during many continuous periods in one district, we had drought in another; and thus the general average was maintained. A long series of tables, giving the rainfall in various places in various years, and bearing out this view, was annexed to the paper.

An Account of Ritchie's Improvements in the Liquid Compass. By Professor W. B. Rogers.—By this improvement the disturbance arising from the oscillating motion of the ship is reduced almost to zero. As showing the efficiency of this invention, Professor Rogers remarked that he had seen one of these compasses taken by a porter, who ran with it backwards and forwards, and from side to side on a rough floor, without any perceptible variation in the accurate pointing of the needle; and it might be swung round and

round without causing a deviation greater than half a point.

On a New Anemometer. By Mr. C. Cator.—This paper explained the construction of a new anemometer, registering more accurately than is done at present.

Mr. Osler took exception to some of the details of the new instrument, and contended for the superiority, in some respects, and equality in all, of the Royal Observatory and the Liverpool instruments.

On the Cohesion Figures of Liquids. By Mr. C. Tomlinson.—Mr. Tomlinson gave an account of a new series of figures, produced by allowing the drop to subside in a column of liquid instead of diffusing over its surface. The phenomena are called "submersion figures of liquids." The figure of a drop of oil of lavender in a column of alcohol thus produced is singularly complicated and beautiful. The test by cohesion figures was stated by the author to be so delicate as to readily distinguish differences between oils so closely related as the oleines of beef-fat and mutton-fat, when the one was adulterated by the other.

On a Formula of M. Chasles relating to the Contact of Conics. By Professor Cayley, F.R.S.

On the Problem of the In- and Circum-scribed Triangle. By Professor Cayley, F.R.S.

On the Development of Electricity from the Rays of the Sun and other Sources of Light. By Mr. H. Keevil.

Description of a Cheap Form of Automatic Regulator for the Electric Light. By Mr. S. Highley.

On the Spectrum of Polarized Light. By Mr. A. Waugh.

On the Great Storm of December 3, 1863, as observed at the Liverpool Observatory. By Mr. J. Hartnup.—The diagram exhibited at the Royal Society last session was explained.

Section B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

On the Prismatic Formation of Ice in certain Ice-Caves and Glaciers. By the Rev. G. Browne.—The ice-caves to which the author referred were found in limestone rocks in various parts of France and Switzerland. The ice was found at depths of from 50 to 200 feet below the surface, and at altitudes varying from under 2000 to nearly 6000 feet above the sea, and appeared in the form of columns with spreading bases formed by the freezing of water which dropped from the roof; of ice cascades, supported by the sloping walls, and formed by water running into the cave from lateral fissures, and in other forms, which he illustrated by drawings. In visiting these caves he was struck by the columnar appearance presented by the fractured side of the ice; and, on examining it, he found that the whole mass was composed of a vast number of prisms closely compacted. He separated the prisms at the edge with the greatest ease, and thrust them out one after the other, as one might thrust out a knot of wood from the edge of a board. The prisms reminded him of the construction of a stone wall built without mortar in a slaty country. To complete the resemblance, the irregular stones should form a compact mass, and the surface of the wall should be ground smooth. This ice he always found to resist the effect of heat more successfully than ordinary ice. He observed that the axes of all the prisms, in the vertical columns of which he had spoken, lay horizontally.

On a Curious Example of Etherification. By Professor Wanklyn.—Some years ago it was observed by Frankland that iodide of ethyl and water gave ether and hydriodic acid when they were heated together. A reaction somewhat analogous to this, but presenting some interesting features, had recently come under his notice in the course of some experiments on the formation of Hofmann's purple by the action of iodide of ethyl upon rosaniline. According to Hofmann, three equivalents of iodide of ethyl reacted upon one atom of rosaniline to give a tri-ethylated rosaniline. If we supposed this action to take place in its simplest form, there must be free hydriodic acid as a complementary product. The question naturally arose—What became of the two atoms of free hydriodic acid when Hofmann's reaction took place? When rosaniline, iodide of ethyl, and alcohol were digested together, what were the products in addition to iodide of ethyl-rosaniline? Experiment had brought to light that a considerable quantity of common ethylic ether was one of them, even when the digestion was carried on at a temperature not exceeding 100° C. Thus it would appear that hydriodic acid occasioned the splitting up of two atoms of alcohol into water and ether. It was a well-known fact that iodide of ethyl might be obtained by distilling a mixture of

hydriodic acid with alcohol. It was interesting to observe, when the same materials were sealed up together and exposed for a number of hours to the heat of the water-bath, what a totally different effect occurred. The following is a note of an experiment:—About eight ounces of rosaniline, five ounces of strong alcohol, and ten ounces of iodide of ethyl were heated in a closed vessel for about twelve hours to a temperature of 100° C. The materials were subsequently distilled in the water-bath, the distillation being stopped when about an ounce of distillate had come over. This distillate was dried with chloride of calcium. It possessed the characteristic properties of the common ether. He was informed that Continental makers of Hofmann's purple had also observed this same production of ether. A fair inference from this etherification in the preparation of ethylated rosaniline was that the occurrence of common ether was to be looked for, first, in the reaction of iodide of ethyl upon ammonia, and, second, in the prolonged reaction of iodide of ethyl upon all manner of salts.

On Copper-smelting. By Mr. Spence.—The author has for some years directed his attention to this subject, and his aim had been to erect works on sound chemical principles. The first furnace he erected was successful in calcining the small ores with a small expenditure of fuel and labour, with elimination of all the sulphur from the ores if that was required; and it enabled him to send all the sulphur so eliminated into the vitriol chambers as sulphurous acid gas. The amount of sulphur wasted in copper-smelting, and which could be economized for the use of such calcining furnaces as he had erected, was something enormous. It had been estimated at 70,000 tons per annum, which, at the present time, would be worth £455,000.

On an Invention by Mr. Cornelius of Philadelphia for Lighting Gas by Electricity. By Professor W. B. Rogers.—The electrical apparatus was attached to a common gas-burner. It was an application of the principle of frictional electricity (the apparatus being a modified form of electrophorus), and, on the removal of a stopper of vulcanite, the friction generated an electric charge, and the gas was instantly ignited. It could be arranged so as at the same instant to light the whole of the burners in a room.

On the Premature Decay of the Frescoes in the Houses of Parliament, its Cause and Remedy. By Mr. W. Poole King.—The author concludes that fresco-painting on fresh-water limestone walls, kept constantly warm and dry, will have the best chance of endurance for ages yet to come, for the delight of our remote successors.

Description of a Chemical Photometer for Meteorological Observation. By Professor Roscoe, F.R.S.

On the Presence of Nickel in Metallic Lead. By Dr. A. T. Machattie.—The author found that a sample of metallic lead which he had examined contained 5.20 per cent. of nickel.

On the Detection of Poisons by Dialysis. By Dr. A. T. Machattie.—The author proposed to make a slight improvement in the manner of applying dialysis to toxicology. Instead of the "hoop dialyser," he proposes to use the coats of the stomach or intestines of the subject, and so to avoid as much as possible extraneous appliances.

Section C.—GEOLOGY.

On the Excavation of Valleys near Kirby Lonsdale. By Professor Phillips.—The author called the attention of geologists engaged in considering the theory of the origin of valleys to the necessity of keeping in view not only all the real causes which have been concerned in changing the level and modifying the surface of the solid land, but also the peculiarities of the rocks themselves in regard to the resistance they might offer to the waste occasioned by the mechanical and chemical agencies of water. He proposed to show, in regard to certain great ridges and hollows which limited the drainage of the Lune and its branches, that these were plainly sketched out by ancient subterranean movements; that, in regard to particular streams, as the Lune and the Rother, there must have been valleys on part of their course before the age of the old red sandstone; and that the courses of others, as Leck Beck and Barbon Beck, were marked out by great faults; while others, not in directions of such faults, were yet traceable to lines of weakness in rocks occasioned by joints, having a determinate relation to these fractures—the conclusion from the whole being that the main features of the inequalities of the earth's surface were always referable to displacements of the rocks and lines of weakness

dependent on them, and that the agencies of waste along their directions were ancient operations of the sea, at the rising and falling of the level of the land, and other operations sometimes very ancient, but often still in force, depending on atmospheric vicissitudes. In reference to this latter operation the author gave proof from the upper part of Leck Beck that the narrow rocky limestone glen which runs up toward the "county stone" is nothing else than a line of ancient subterranean caverns, of which the roofs have fallen in, and that this process is still in progress, the water being received in swallows at higher levels on the slope of the moors, and employed in dissolving the calcareous rocks on its passage. Thus the valley in question, and many others similarly situated, were not excavated from the surface, but, after long ages of underground action of water, were formed by the falling in of the unsupported roofs. After this had occurred the usual surface action of running water had modified the sides and the slopes of the bed.

Professor Rogers and Professor Harkness supported the view of Professor Phillips, and the former referred to the mammoth cave of Kentucky, upwards of twenty miles in extent, which, there could be no doubt, had been produced by the action of water by the drainage of the lakes; he had no doubt that the valleys to which Professor Phillips had referred were original caves, the roofs of which had fallen in.

Professor Harkness agreed with Professor Phillips that the gorges were produced by the action of streams.

On the Geology of Palestine. By the Rev. H. B. Tristram.—"The geology of Palestine is universally of the Lower Cretaceous period, excepting in the north-east, where the volcanic agencies of the Lejah have affected the stratification. As an example, the following may be quoted on a portion of Bashan:—The valley of the Hieromax is all limestone, save just where it terminates on the flat plain of the Ghor, where a stream of basalt, very thin, covers the limestone on the north side, and a smaller portion on the south. The lava had evidently flowed thus far when exhausted, and the stream had worked its way through it, leaving a small fragment on the south. The section of the limestone and basalt is clearly exposed on the face towards Ghor, the former showing much perturbation and a dip to S.E., whilst the basalt has more evenly covered the surface, and filled the interstices, plainly showing that the original formation of the Ghor was antecedent to the irruption of volcanic matter. The Ghor itself was here, as everywhere else I have seen it, a flat plain of alluvial deposit, from 50 to 250 feet above the bed of the Jordan, and from 6 to 25 miles wide. In the north it is rarely six miles. I had been told that the Hieromax was a geological puzzle, dashing down a deep gorge, with limestone on one side and a wall of basalt on the other, these sometimes changing sides, and sometimes basalt hemming in the stream on both right and left. But, after following up its course for several miles, and viewing it from above, it does not appear to me very difficult, if one only gets rid of the idea that the principal formation here is volcanic. We have, at length, toiled up from the Ghor to the vast plateau of Bashan, a high tableland, bounded on the north by a range of volcanic hills and extinct craters. Over the limestone flow streams of volcanic origin. But the valley had been formed, and the Hieromax had flowed in its present course, or nearly so, long before the eruptions. The liquid volcanic matter, as it streamed forth, naturally sought its vent, and choked the valley of the Hieromax, filling it and overflowing, but in much diminished quantity, to the southern plain. In time the persevering river hollowed out its channel again, sometimes working through the limestone cliff, often covering it with a thin coating of basalt, and often rising quite to the surface. This, I think, explains all. Again, on the shores of the Sea of Galilee there are the traces of igneous action, not in the formation of the lake, but long subsequent to its existence in its present form, in the presence of thin streams of basalt, one of which has been arrested by exhaustion on the west side of the plain of Gennesaret, while another to the north of it has extended at Tell Hum (Capernaum) as far as the edge of the lake, but is extremely shallow, overlying the limestone but a very few feet. All these streams may be traced to the agency of the extinct craters which stud the vast plain to the south-east of Hermon on the Lejah. As the traveller stands on the top of Hermon, and from the height of 1000 feet looks down on the panorama of Palestine, it seems as though the whole country had gradually risen simultaneously from its ocean bed at the end of the Cretaceous

period, and that then the subterranean fires, which found their vent in the numberless volcanoes of the north-east of Syria, had drawn their supply of fuel from the bowels of the earth, underneath the Jordan valley, which, thus hollowed out, had gradually collapsed and sunk, with the adjoining sides gently dipping in synclinal depression, until it had reached its present amazing depth of 1400 feet below the level of the sea."

On a Sulphur and Bitumen Deposit at the South-west Corner of the Dead Sea. By the Rev. H. B. Tristram.—"The Mahawat is a broad, deep, dry ravine, commencing two miles to the south-west of the Dead Sea and running up to the westward, being the drainage debouch of the north of Petra. The Wady is similar in character to the Wady Zuweiah—the same sharp cutting through the old limestone, only on a much larger scale, the same deposition of the post-tertiary marls, the same entire denudation of this latter. But, since the post-tertiary marl has been altogether getting washed out, there has been a second filling in of an extraordinary character, which is only now in course of being washed out. Masses of bitumen, mingled with gravel overlying a thin stratum of sulphur, which again overlies a thicker stratum of sand so strongly impregnated with sulphur that it yields powerful fumes on being sprinkled over a hot coal, are exposed on the sides of the Wady, chiefly on the south. Many large masses have been washed down, and are scattered on the plain. . . . Here is the only trace of igneous action we have met with in our most careful examination of the coasts so far. I have a great dread of attempting to corroborate Scripture by natural or physical arguments which may be refuted; for the objector is apt to think that, when he has refuted the weak argument, he has refuted the Scriptural statement; but, so far as I can understand it, if there be any physical evidence left on earth of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, we have it here. The whole appearance points to a shower of hot sulphur and an eruption of bitumen upon it, calcined and impregnated by its fumes, and this at a geological period quite subsequent to all the diluvial and alluvial actions. It may have been from a sulphur and bitumen spring on the spot, when the flow of water was more abundant; but of this we could detect no trace. Unfortunately, no traveller has ever penetrated the Wady before us, and therefore we have no opinions of more competent observers to guide us. Robinson and Vandeveldt passed to the south of it. De Saulcy, Porter, Wolcott, and Poole all went to the north."

Section D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Notice of some Rare Scotch Plants. By Professor Balfour.—Some Scotch plants, especially Alpine species, are restricted in their localities from causes which are as yet imperfectly known. Peculiarity of soil and exposure may in some measure account for the restriction; but this does not seem to be sufficient. Some of the restricted species are common to Britain and Scandinavia and the mountains in Southern Europe; and they have been looked upon as outposts of a flora which existed in the country when it was united geologically with other European countries. I have lately visited some of the localities to which I refer, and I now bring under the notice of the Section some of the species. In the first place, I have to show specimens of *Sagina nivalis*, a Scandinavian plant which was gathered by myself in Benlawers in 1847, and supposed to be a variety of *Alsine rubella*. Mr. Syme, within the last year, when examining plants for his edition of Sowerby's British Flora, happened to fall in with some specimens of the above plant, as gathered by me, and pointed out that it was a plant new to Britain. I took occasion to visit Benlawers in August, and I gathered numerous specimens of the plant. I also found it on Binnain—or, as it is sometimes called, Stobinnain—a mountain rising to the height of 3800 feet, near Ben More in Perthshire, and at the head of the Braes of Balquidder. This is an interesting addition to the British flora. Another station visited by me was the mountain called the Sow of Athole, in Invernessshire, the locality for *Phyllocladus carulea*, one of the rarest British plants. The plant had been nearly eradicated by a nurseryman many years ago, and it was feared that it had disappeared. I am happy, however, to say that the plant still exists on the hill, although not in large quantity. Among other plants confined to single localities in Scotland I have to exhibit the following:—*Thlaspi alpestre*, Canlochan, Forfarshire; *Lychnis alpina*, Little Gilrannoch, Forfarshire; *Arenaria Norvegica*, Unst, Shetland; *Lathyrus niger* Pass of Killi-

crankie; *Lathyrus maritimus* var. B., Unst, Shetland; *Oxytropis campestris*, single rock in Glen Phu, Clova (this plant is found also on the southern Alps of Europe); *Pyrus fennica*, Island of Arran; *Saxifraga cernua*, Benlawers; *Pinguicula alpina*, Black Loch, near Nairn; *Convallaria verticillata*, near Blairgowrie; *Eriocaulon septangulare*, Isle of Skye; *Carex Grahmi*, single rock in Clova; *Saxifraga cespitosa*, Ben Avon, Bræmar; *Monotropa hypopitys*, Cawdor Woods; *Eleocharis Watsoni*, near Taynlone, Argyshire; *Eriophorum alpinum*, Durness, Sutherlandshire; *Kobresia caricina*, Perthshire; *Trichomanes radicans*, Island of Arran. The following plants I also exhibit as restricted to a few Scotch localities:—*Draba rupestris*, *Alsine rubella*, *Oxytropis Halleri*, *Astragalus alpinus*, *Saxifraga Hirculus*, *Saxifraga rivularis*, *Mulgedium alpinum*, *Gentiana nivalis*, *Myosotis alpestris*, *Bartsia alpina*, *Ajuga pyramidalis*, *Orchis pyramidalis*, *Juncus castaneus* and *biglumis*, *Luzula arcuata*, *Carex rariflora*, *rupestris*, *leporina* Vahl, *vaginata*, *Poa minor*, *Cystopteris montana*.

On the Old Welsh Mistletoe Cure for St. Vitus's Dance. By Mr. M. Moggridge.—The author gives not only the old recipe handed down among the Welsh from remote ages, but also a "modern instance" of complete cure. The recipe is as follows:—Take two handfuls of mistletoe from the whitethorn and one handful of lichen from the ash; cut them up into small pieces; just cover them with two quarts of water, and simmer till it is reduced to one quart. Give a teacupful of the liquid three times a day. It may be said that there is something savouring of superstition in requiring that the mistletoe should be grown upon the whitethorn; but a parasite may acquire peculiar properties from the kind of tree on which it grows.

An Account of the successful Accomplishment of the Plan to transport Salmon Ova to Australia. By Mr. T. Johnson.

Observations on the Spinnirets of Spiders. By Mr. R. Beck.

Description of M. Marey's New Sphymograph. By Dr. J. Hughes Bennett, F.R.S.E.—The instrument is placed on the wrist, held by a light clip, the spring acted upon resting on the artery. A slip of white paper mounted on a steel plate is placed horizontally in the line of the vessel, and is moved onwards by clock-work. The paper is brought into communication with a pen connected with the spring on the pulse, and the pulsations are marked upon the paper in wavy lines.

On the Physiological Effects of the Vacuum Apparatus. By Dr. T. Junod.—Dr. Junod exhibited his exhausting boot in an improved form, and read a brief notice of the physiological effects produced by its application. He related an extreme case, in which the blood having been drawn into a lower limb by the boot, partial insensibility of the upper limbs followed.

On Balatta and other Gums regarded as Substitutes for Gutta-percha. By Dr. Riddell.—We are indebted to Dr. Van Holst for our knowledge of this gum. It abounds in the forests of British Guiana, and is especially prolific at the time of the full moon. On the day of the full moon the yield of gum is six to ten times greater than at other times.

The Rev. A. M. Norman, alluding to the fact mentioned by Mr. Riddell of the sap flowing more freely at the time of the full moon, said some people were inclined to laugh at such statements; but, in his opinion, there could be no doubt that the moon had an important influence on the vegetable world.

Mr. Riddell said it was well known to the natives of India that bamboo cut in the full moon invariably rotted and decayed; therefore they cut them during the dark nights.

Sub-Section D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

On the Physiological Effects of Tobacco. By Dr. Richardson.—This paper is a very valuable addition to the literature of smoking, dealing with the composition of the products of combustion of tobacco, the physiological action of the various compounds thus derived, and the effects of ordinary and excessive smoking on the organs of the body. The following bodies are products of the combustion of tobacco:—1, water; 2, free carbon; 3, ammonia; 4, carbonic acid; 5, an alkaloidal principle called nicotine; 6, an empyreumatic substance; 7, a resinous bitter extract. The water is in the form of vapour; the carbon is in the form of minute particles, suspended through the water vapour, and giving to the eddies of smoke their blue colour; the ammonia is in the form of gas combined with carbonic acid; the carbonic acid

gas is partly free and partly in combination with ammonia. The nicotine is a non-volatile body, an alkaloid which remains in the pipe; the empyreumatic substance is a volatile body, having the nature of an ammonia, but the exact composition of which is as yet unknown. It is this that gives to the smoke its peculiar odour; it adheres very powerfully to woollen materials, and, in the concentrated form, is so obnoxious as almost to be intolerable. The bitter extract is a resinous substance, of dark colour, and of intensely bitter taste. It is, probably, a compound body, having an alkaloid as its base. It is not volatile, and only leaves the pipe by being carried along the stem in the fluid form. The greatest variations exist in various kinds of tobacco. Simple tobacco that has not undergone fermentation yields very little free carbon, much ammonia, much carbonic acid, little water, none, or the smallest possible trace of nicotine, a very small quantity of empyreumatic vapour, and an equally small quantity of bitter extract. Latakia tobacco yields these same products only. Bristol Bird's-eye yields large quantities of ammonia, and very little nicotine. Turkish yields much ammonia. Shag tobacco yields all the products in abundance, and the same may be said of pure Havannah cigars. Cavendish varies considerably; some specimens which are quickly dried are nearly as simple as Latakia, other specimens which are moist yield all the products in great abundance. Pigtail yields every product most abundantly. The little Swiss cigars yield enormous quantities of ammonia, and Manillas yield very little.

The physiological effects of these compounds are as follows:—The water vapour is innocuous; the carbon settles on the mucous membrane, and irritates the throat. The carbonic acid is a narcotic, if it be received into the lungs. The ammonia causes dryness and biting of the mucous membrane of the throat, and increases the flow of saliva; absorbed into the blood, it renders that fluid too thin, causing irregularity of the blood corpuscles; it also causes, when absorbed in large quantities, suppression of the biliary secretion and yellowness of skin; it quickens and then reduces the action of the heart, and, in young smokers, it produces nausea. The empyreumatic substance seems to be almost negative in its effects, but it gives to the tobacco-smoke its peculiar taste; and it is this substance that makes the breath of confirmed smokers so unpleasant. Nicotine is scarcely ever imbibed by the cleanly smoker; it affects those only who smoke cigars by holding the cigar in the mouth, and those who smoke dirty pipes saturated with oily matter. Its effects when absorbed are very injurious; it causes palpitation, tremor, and irregular action of the heart; tremor and unsteadiness of the muscles generally, and great prostration. It does not, however, produce nausea or vomiting. The bitter extract is the cause of vomiting and nausea when it is absorbed; both it and the nicotine are always received into the mouth in solution, and produce their effects, either by direct absorption from the mouth, or by being imperceptibly swallowed and taken into the stomach.

The greatest difference arises from the manner of smoking. Those who use clean, long pipes of clay feel only the effects of the gaseous bodies and the free carbon. Wooden pipes and pipes with glass stems are injurious. Cigars smoked to the end are most injurious of all. To be safe, a cigar ought to be cast aside as soon as it is half smoked; and every cigar ought to be smoked from a porous tube. Cigars, indeed, are more injurious than any form of pipe; and the best pipe is unquestionably what is commonly called a "churchwarden," or "long clay." After the clay pipe, the meerschaum is next wholesome. A pipe with a meerschaum bowl, an amber mouth-piece, and a clay stem, easily removable or changeable for a halfpenny, would be the beau ideal of a healthy pipe. A man may, by practice, become habituated to a short foul pipe, but he never fails to suffer from his success in the end, nor, unless the habit of actual stupefaction be acquired, is any pleasurable advantage derived.

The effects of moderate and immoderate smoking on the organs of the body were stated to be as follows:—In an adult man who is tolerant of tobacco, moderate smoking—say to the extent of three clean pipes of the milder forms of pure tobacco in the twenty-four hours—does no great harm. It somewhat stops waste, and soothes; but there are times when it unsettles the digestion. To an immoderate degree—say to six or eight pipes a day, especially if strong tobacco and fine pipes be used—smoking unquestionably is very injurious to the animal functions. The blood is made too fluid; the

biliary secretion is arrested; and the digestion is constantly deranged: there is dryness of the tongue and frequent nausea. On the heart the symptoms are very marked. They consist of palpitation, a sensation as though the heart were rising upwards, a feeling of breathlessness, and, in bad cases, of severe pain through the chest, extending through the upper limbs. The action of the heart is intermittent, and faintness may be experienced. Extreme smoking is also very injurious to the organs of sense. In all inveterate, constant smokers, the pupils of the eye are dilated, owing to absorption of nicotine, and the vision is impaired in strong light; but the symptom which most of all affects the vision is the retention of images on the retina after the eye is withdrawn from them. Thus, if he turn his eyes from a window, he retains the impression of the window, the panes seeming red and the bars dark. When such pictures are seen for some minutes, the smoker may be assured that he has carried his indulgence out of the pale of safety. On the sense of hearing inveterate smoking produces disturbances: these consist of restless deafness, and ringing or whistling in the ears. The circulation of the brain is sometimes also disturbed, and giddiness and vertigo are produced. The muscles, after extreme smoking, are prostrated. Long smoking also affects the mucous membrane of the mouth, causing "smoker's sore throat." There are also some other effects occasionally produced in the mouth—viz., sponginess of the gums and tartar on the teeth. On the whole, however, smoking does not injure the teeth. These are the worst effects of tobacco: they all point to functional disturbance. The question remains whether worse effects ever follow from over-indulgence in smoking. The great effect of tobacco is to arrest the functional processes on which growth and development depend. To the whole body of the growing youth, therefore, the act of smoking is decidedly deleterious. Dr. Richardson could not dwell too forcibly on this point. He did not say that any one particular disease was brought on, but that a general deficiency of power was induced. When, however, the body has ceased to grow, the effects of tobacco in this regard were not felt; and, when the body was falling into decay, smoking seems conservative in its action. The author had met many instances of extreme old age in confirmed smokers. As regards the production of specific diseases by tobacco, the hypotheses that have been raised are too loose to be accepted. It is said that tobacco dulls and destroys the mental faculties. The facts are that, when the body is in full vigour, smoking does lessen the power of the faculties; but, when the body is overworked and worn, tobacco soothes and conserves. If there were any foundation in the idea that tobacco produces insanity, the fact would be at once broadly marked in the difference of numbers of the insane in the different sexes. This remark is, however, less applicable to paralysis. It has been urged that tobacco produces cancer: the statement is utterly groundless. Neither consumption nor bronchitis, in the chronic form, can be induced primarily by smoking. At the same time it must be admitted that smoking does mischief in both these disorders when they exist, except in asthma. In the main, smoking is a luxury which any man is better without. Of nearly every luxury tobacco is the least injurious. It is innocuous as compared with alcohol; it does infinitely less harm than opium; it is in no sense worse than tea, and, by the side of high living, altogether contrasts most favourably.

On the Alimentary Character of Nitrogen Gas. By Mr. F. Basham.—The object of this paper was to try to show that the nitrogen of the atmosphere is directly applied in the process of alimentation through the blood.—A discussion followed showing the fallaciousness of the hypothesis.

Some Observations on the Horse-chestnut: its Composition and Uses. By Dr. J. Davy, F.R.S.—After stating the many uses to which it is in some countries applied, the author asked, Is it not a desideratum that its products, now commonly allowed to waste, should be brought into use, especially its fruit?

On the Use of Milk and Scotch Barley as an Article of Diet. By Mr. G. Frean.—The author, in reply to the question, Can a larger supply of milk be obtained? replies: It can, and the means are at hand. It is not generally known that the Government have a convict establishment at Dartmoor, in Devonshire. The convicts have been employed in reclaiming waste lands, and, after various experiments, are allowed to keep cattle. They have, at this time, one of the best herds of cows and calves in the county, in number 184, producing upwards of 100lbs. of butter

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

per week, of delicious taste and quality, and this, too, on a comparatively small acreage of land, the peat land yielding nutrition in abundance. This is a sample and experiment on perhaps the worst and most unfavourable corner of 80,000 acres of land. An unstinted supply of milk to the children of the labouring population would lead to the use of Scotch barley, rice, oatmeal, &c. An excellent beverage may be obtained with Scotch barley and skimmed milk at small cost.

On the Lentil as an Article of Food, and its Use from the Earliest Historical Time.—By Mr. C. G. Monteith.—The author thinks the lentil, as an article of diet, deserving of more consideration than it has of late received.

Section E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

On the Physical and Political Geography of the Jordan Valley and Eastern Palestine. By the Rev. H. B. Tristram.—After giving a picturesque description of the physical character of the country he had passed through, many interesting particulars relative to the native tribes met with were referred to. The Schoor el Ghor extend on both sides the river. They are a very large tribe in population, but not in wealth, and are not considered formidable, owing to their want of organization. Notwithstanding this, they are of ill repute, and lose no opportunity of plunder. South of them come two not important tribes in succession, the Sardies and the Abaat. Lastly come the Ghwaranies at Jericho, a tribe much mingled with the Fellahin, and who, though they have been fast friends of ours, are of very ill repute, and supply all the robbers from Jericho to Jerusalem—that is, they claim the right of robbing every one who has not paid them black-mail. On the west of the Dead Sea are the great tribes of the Taamirah, extending inland to Bethlehem; the Rashchiades, a small insignificant tribe at Engedi and its neighbourhood; and then the Jehalin, occupying half Judea, and going as far as Jebel Usdum. On the east side of Jordan, commencing with the Gadarene country, we find it chiefly occupied by the Schoor el Ghor. Next to them come the Adouan, a very small but most haughty and tenacious tribe, who hold the country about Es Salt, Gerash, Heshban, and Amman. They are reputed to be the noblest blood in Arabia, and can trace their descent for 1600 years at least. Yet they can only bring 300 cavalry into the field, and, of these, scarcely more than 150 are of pure Adouan blood. Their policy has always been not to intermeddle in the feuds of their neighbours, but to hold rigorously their right to exclude any one from their own territory, making even the peaceful transit of another tribe across their land the ground for relentless war, while their country is almost a natural fortress, and of great defensive strength. South of them, occupying the east of the Dead Sea as far as Kerak, are the Beni Hamed, a most ruffianly tribe. Behind these, behind the Adouan, Beni Hassan, Jebel Ajlun, and down the Belka, beyond and behind Kerak, lies the vast pasture-ground of the Beni Sakkr, who also claim and hold large pasturages in the very centre of Arabia. They completely flank all these tribes as far as the Hauran, in that vast rich plain, none of which is desert, moving constantly with countless flocks and herds and camels. They have been for centuries a very strong tribe, but, from some unexplained cause, have increased in the last fifty years to an unexampled pitch of prosperity and wealth, both in numbers and cattle. They do not know themselves how many thousand horsemen they can bring into action; but their restlessness is accounted for by their difficulty in finding herbage for their animals, while, if they were not well governed internally by their two great sheiks, they would be more of a terror even than they are now to the Fellahin of Syria. A few years ago the whole Ghor was in the hands of the Fellahin, and most of it cultivated for corn. Now the whole of it is in the hands of the Bedouin, who eschew all agriculture, except a few spots here and there; and with the Bedouin come recklessness and a total absence of all Turkish authority. No government is now acknowledged on the east side, and, unless the government acts with great caution, it will lose the last vestige of authority on the west side, and a wide strip of the most fertile land in all Palestine will be desolated and given up to the Nomades. The same thing is now going on in the plain of Sharon, where, both north and south, land is going out of cultivation, and whole villages have disappeared from the face of the land. In Mount Carmel alone seventeen villages have recently been destroyed by the Arabs, and the same in Sharon, at

the north end of which upwards of twenty villages are erased from the map, and the stationary population extirpated. Very rapidly the Bedouin are encroaching on all sides, and the government is utterly powerless to resist them, or to protect its subjects. Either a European protectorate or union with Egypt are needed to save Palestine from utter desolation, unless, which seems hopeless, the Arabs can be induced to cultivate the soil, which they all esteem a degradation.

An Account of the Human Bones found in Tumuli situated on the Cotteswold Hills. By Dr. H. Bird.—The barrows and tumuli on the Cotteswold Hills vary in their size, structure, and contents. They are of two kinds—round tumuli and long barrows. The round tumuli are roughly constructed, and a kist is generally placed near the centre. The kist may contain the bones of one or many human bodies of different ages and both sexes, and flint flukes and black rude pottery. The long tumuli or barrows are constructed in a superior manner. The bones found in the round tumuli indicate a peculiar race. They are tall, stout, square-built, and athletic—varying in height from five feet six inches to above six feet. They had long oval heads with large bases, wide and expanded behind, narrow, low, and contracted in front. The human remains discovered in the long barrows differ from those of the round tumuli, and are often mixed. Most of the higher developed skulls, found in the vaults of the long tumuli, were broken across the vertex; and Dr. Thurnam has suggested that such broken skulls found at Rodmorton tumulus may have been broken before death, being the remains of murdered prisoners, or of persons slain for sacrificial purposes. Dr. Bird described some of a large collection of bones which he had taken from the tumuli, expressing an opinion, from the difference in configuration of some of the skulls, and some slight difference in the thigh-bones, that some were the remains of an inferior race—the aborigines of the country—and others of a superior race that had made incursions into them from other lands. He contended, too, that the flints which he had found were identical in character with those recently discovered abroad, and which were held as proofs of an earlier history than that current among us.

A Journey to Xiengmai and Moulmein. By Sir Robert Schomburgk.

On the Meenas, a Wild Tribe of Central India. By Lieutenant-Colonel Showers.—There are twelve tribes of Meenas in Central India, but the one under notice is the Purihar tribe. The aggregate of male adults in the tribe is about 24,000; of this number about 10,000, distributed in 200 villages, are located along these border tracts. Individually, the men are brave to desperation, athletic and hardy, many of them tall, with fine countenances, denoting their superior origin. Their pride of birth, indeed, is excessive, fostered by traditions ascending beyond the bounds of history to the region of myth, till they arrive at the celestial origin of the Purihars on the occasion of the creation of the four warrior races on the Holy Mount Aboo. The genealogist of the tribe is the honoured guest in every village he visits in his annual round. Each family engages his company for one entire day, which is occupied in recording, in the ponderous MS. volume, the recent additions to the family tree, whether in the male or female branch; for even the ancestry of the women is duly recorded. Free from the ordinary prejudices of caste, the Purihars are great eaters of meat, which their cattle-lifting raids furnish in profusion, and drinkers of spirits, which serve to increase their natural ferocity. Collectively, the most noteworthy circumstance relating to the tribe was their utter ignorance, up to the day of Colonel Showers's arrival among them, of the true character of the British Government as the paramount power. Our success with the Meenas, as with other wild tribes in other parts of India, may serve to prove that the most brutal of such races in a state of nature are still not wild beasts, to be got rid of, but human beings susceptible of being reclaimed, by judicious management, to habits of order, so as to become peaceable and useful subjects of a civilized government.

Sir Henry Rawlinson gave a variety of particulars which pointed to the Scythian origin of the Meenas; and he thought it was to be regretted that Colonel Showers had not dealt with the language of the Meenas, with a view to the further elucidation of their ethnology.

On the Hairy Men of Jesso. By Mr. W. M. Wood.

On the Ethnology of Cambodia. By Dr. A. Bastian of Bremen.—The author remarked that, the more the extent of the splendid stone monuments which spread over Cambodia, Laos, and the adjoining provinces of Cochin-China becomes

known and investigated, the more urgently will rise the demand on scientific research to solve the problem of their construction. As the chronicles of Cambodia are quite modern, and as on the early annals of the Siamese no reliance can be placed, one naturally looks for information to another neighbouring state—Tonquin, which, thanks to its Chinese civilization, presents something like Chinese regularity and order in its records. Till now, however, the study of Tonquinese history has been bare of any valuable results. In the eastern part of the province of Bindinh was discovered, some years ago, amidst the jungle, a large town in ruins, consisting of 50 towers, which were ornamented with figures of men and animals, and surrounded by a square wall of white stone. A Chinese traveller, who visited Cambodia in the year 1295, speaks of 54 towers in the capital, each containing the statue of a deity, with a serpent in its hand (as it is seen in Java), to ward off those passing. The ruins of Nakhon Vat were likewise accidentally discovered by the Cambodians in the year 1570, after having lain buried in the jungle for many centuries; and, in travelling over the frontiers between Birmah and Siam, the author had many spots in that desolate region pointed out to him where traces of former cities were overgrown and hidden by the dense vegetation.

On some Rude Tribes supposed to be Aborigines of Southern India. By Dr. Short.—These tribes are the Yenadis and Villees of the Coromandel coast, and the Iroolers, who seem to be the same as the Villees as to caste; and, as opportunities offer, they mix with each other and intermarry; they also call themselves Yenadis, but are recognised by the surrounding natives by the name of Iroolers only. They reside for the most part in the outskirts of the village of Nagalapuram, a large village celebrated for its temple and numerous dancing-girls, and is situated in the north-west end of the Trivellore Taluk, at the foot of the Ramagherry Hills, and about twenty miles distant from Trivellore itself.

On the Atmosphere, showing that there is a Difference in its Vital Constituents North and South of the Equator. By Mr. Samuel Mossman.

On the Iberians of Asia Minor. By Mr. Hyde Clarke.

Account of a Journey across Australia. By Mr. M'Douall Stuart.

On the Principles of Ethnology. By Mr. T. S. Prideaux.

Notes on the Maories of New Zealand, with Suggestions for their Pacification and Preservation. By Sir J. Alexander.

On the Scythians. By the Duc de Rousillon.

On the Comoro Islands. By Captain A. de Horsey, R.N.

On the Islands of Kalatoo and Puloweh. By Mr. J. Cameron.

On the Province of Azerbaijan. By Mr. K. E. Abbot, Consul-General at Teheran.

On the Physical Geography of the Peruvian Coast Valleys of Chira and Piura and the adjacent Deserts. By Mr. R. Spruce.

A Narrative of Journeys in the South Slavonic Countries of Austria and Turkey in Europe. By Miss Muir Mackenzie.—A paper dealing principally with the languages of these countries.

Section F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

Statistics relative to the Bristol Coal-field. By Mr. Handel Cosham.—The whole basin within the limits of the mountain limestone ridge, extending from Wickwar on the north to the Mendip Hills on the south, contains about 150 square miles, two-thirds of which lie on the south, or Somersetshire side of Bristol; but, being so largely covered up by overlying strata of lias, new red sandstone, and even the oolitic limestone, it has been much less worked, and is not so well understood as many of our other coal-fields. The author thinks that energy and enterprise will develop and utilize the vast mineral resources of this district much more largely in the future. The northern portion of the Bristol coal-field around Kingswood Hill has probably been worked for 300 or 400 years; and, in the district of Moorwood and Vobster, adjoining the Mendip Hills, there are evidences of very ancient and extensive mining operations. The area of this coal-field is thus stated:—

		Tons to Work.
Above the Pennant there are		
In the Pennant ... 3	seams, area 5 sq. miles	30,000,000
Kingswood series 15	" "	10,000,000
Ashton " " 3	" "	100,000,000
	25	740,000,000

It is more difficult to estimate the quantity to be worked on the Somersetshire side: 1,000,000,000

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

tons is within the mark. This gives 1700 years as the probable duration of the Bristol coal-field at the present rate of production. The total quantity of coal now raised annually is about one million tons—namely, 550,000 tons on the northern side, and 450,000 tons on the Somersetshire side. This forms about one-eightieth part of the total quantity raised in the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that the Bristol coal-field is capable of affording a much greater yield than it now produces, provided more capital and skill are brought to bear upon its development.

On Life Tables calculated by the Swedish Calculating Machine. By Dr. Farr.—In his remarks Dr. Farr replied to a question that had been put to him relative to the life-rate in this country, which was forty years for males and forty-two for females. Bath, he said, might be made one of the healthiest places in Somerset, which county was one of the healthiest in England. The mortality in Bath had been shown to be 25 males and 20 females per 1000 living of each sex, and, in the healthiest district, 17. Much was said about the salubrity of Italy. Now he found, from statistics, that the death-rate for Italy was 31 in 1000: Tuscany gave 32; the Neapolitan Provinces, 35; Sicily, 29; Sardinia, 29; Lombardy, 29; Piedmont, 28; Modena, 30; the Roman States, 30; Parma, 34; the Marches, 31; and Umbria, 27. It therefore followed that the duration of life in Italy was less than that in England. The Italians had not yet calculated the mean mortality of life, but the duration of life in Italy was about 30 years.

Some Remarks on the French Calculating Machine. By Major-General Hannington.

Registration of Births and Deaths in Ireland. By Mr. Wilson.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of last year, the 163 poor-law unions and 718 dispensary districts have been adopted as areas for the registration of births and deaths. During the first quarter there were registered 30,330 births, affording an annual ratio of 1 in 48 of the inhabitants; the number of deaths was 28,540, being equal to an annual mortality of 1 in 51 of the population. The annual birth-rate varied in the provinces as follows:—In Leinster it was 1 in 49; in Munster, 1 in 41; in Ulster, 1 in 52; and, in Connaught, 1 in 54. The death-rate was, in Leinster, 1 in 46; in Munster, 1 in 51; in Ulster, 1 in 50; and, in Connaught, 1 in 65. The return shows that, during the three months ended 30th June last, the births registered amounted to 38,701, affording an annual ratio of 1 in 37, which was an increase of 8371 on the number of the previous quarter; the deaths amounted to 24,448, being equal to an annual ratio of 1 in 59, and was a decrease of 4092 when compared with the previous quarter. The annual birth-rate during that quarter varied in the provinces thus:—In Leinster it was 1 in 38; in Munster, 1 in 34; in Ulster, 1 in 38; and, in Connaught, 1 in 41. The death-rate was as follows:—In Leinster, 1 in 55; in Munster, 1 in 60; in Ulster, 1 in 57; and, in Connaught, 1 in 77.

On the Economical Administration of the Navy. By Professor Leone Levi.—The naval expenditure constituted thirty per cent. of the total amount of the supply services voted by the House of Commons, and, in the forces of the country, the navy held the first rank. It was shown that, in the time of war, the average cost per man, a hundred years ago, was £68 per man; whereas, in the Russian war, it was £270 per man. In times of peace, the cost, a hundred years ago, was £105 per man; whereas, at present, it was £150 per man. But a great change had taken place in the state of the navy—first, in the size of ships, and, second, in the introduction of steam.

On the Sanitary Statistics of Cheltenham. By Dr. Wilson.—The registration district of Cheltenham extends over an area of 24,876 acres, with a population, in 1861, of 49,792, of whom 21,280 were males, and 28,512 females. In 1851 the population was 44,184. The mortality of young children is still large, though less than the average for England and Wales. The average yearly number of deaths for the ten years from 1853 to 1862 was 736 (348 males and 388 females), or at the rate of 19.29 for every 1000.

On the Locality of the various Religious Bodies in Ireland. By the Rev. Dr. Hume.

On Brief Writing. By Mr. J. Pitman.

Statistics of Live Stock. By Mr. R. Herbert.

Section G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

On Improvements in the Defence of Ships of War. By Captain Wheatley.—The author thinks that in future the mode of attacking an iron ship will be to imitate the practice of a breaching battery on shore, where all the guns are directed

to a particular spot in the wall to be breached, and so to take the ship's water-line as a horizontal line, and the line of any prominent mark, as a mast or funnel, for a perpendicular, and to order all the guns to be directed on the one spot where these two lines meet. He therefore proposes that screens of oiled south-wester canvas, having a piece of heavy wire-rope at the bottom, should be let down immediately the shot has struck, a bag of wood-shavings and a mattress forced into the gap, covered by a plank and shored up from the inner side of the wing. This will only stop the main rush of the water: a great deal will still flow through the irregular crevices. These he proposes to stop by plastering the canvas to the side with hydraulic cement, which is said to become fixed under water in a quarter of an hour.

On Revolving Sails. By Capt. Wheatley, R.N.

On the Working of Underground-Railways by Hydraulic Power. By Mr. Symons.—At the last meeting of the Association Messrs. Hawthorne brought forward a plan of working railways by fixed steam-engines in connexion with endless wires working round a series of wheels placed between the lines of rail. It was suggested as especially adapted for underground-railways, where it would be desirable to dispense with locomotives. It will be obvious, however, that a very considerable drawback to its adoption is the great loss of power by friction. The author of this paper suggests that water-power may be substituted with advantage for the continuous wire; and he proposes, in fact, to use an endless wire of water instead of one of iron wire. A great saving of power would result from the fact that, by this plan, only the traction wheels actually in contact with the train would be in motion. Drawings were exhibited to show the working of the plan.

On the Construction of Shot-proof Targets.

By Mr. T. S. Prideaux.—According to the author's views, an armour-protected structure should consist of two essentially distinct parts—a yielding face and a supporting back—the first, a series of detached targets so fixed as to be capable of receding a certain distance upon the impact of the projectile; the second, an inner self-supporting structure, continuous throughout, and strong enough to sustain the weight and strain of the detached targets suspended from it, and also to resist their pressure or support their impact when receding before the blow of a projectile.

On the New Elevator Gun. By Mr. Charles-worth.

Description of a Parallel Gauge. By Mr. G. Hartmann.

On the Practical Progress of Naval Architecture in Ocean and River Steamers, with Suggestions for Improvements in the Steerage of the Great Eastern, and Large and Small Ironclads, Rams, and Gunboats, similar to the Assam Nautilus, by the Use of Balanced Rudders in Bow and Stern. By Captain A. Henderson.

On Instruments for the Measurement of Gas. By Mr. Glover.—A paper showing the conditions to be fulfilled by a gas-meter and the satisfactory manner in which the dry meter fulfils them.

Experiments on the Elasticity of Iron. By Mr. James Williams.—In the engineers' workshop, where straight bars of metal are used for the purpose of testing the work under process of manufacture, it is necessary to keep at least three bars or surfaces of each kind for the purpose of testing each other; for it has long been known that a straight-edge, got up with all the care and accuracy possible, true to-day will be bent to-morrow; indeed, the very handling of it while in use is quite sufficient to distort it to such a degree that the workman frequently has to put it by awhile until it comes to the natural temperature of the room he works in, the partial heat of the hands alone being sufficient to render it useless for its object. In getting up straight-edges and flat surfaces, if two only are used to test each other, it is all but a certainty that one will be hollow and the other rounding; but, by using three, we are enabled to discover this defect. The author showed the flexibility of iron and steel by experiments.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE EXCAVATION OF LAKE-BASINS IN SOLID ROCKS BY GLACIERS.

Torquay, 16th October, 1864.

IN your notice of the 15th October headed "On the Conformation of the Alps" you refer to two papers by Professors Ramsay and Tyndall which have appeared in the last number of the *Philosophical Magazine*, and which will, I doubt not, as you say, find a large number of deeply

interested readers. I only hope that the same readers will also be so kind as to peruse what I have written in my last address to the Geographical Society, and of which I have circulated a few separate copies under the title of "The Relative Powers of Glaciers and Floating Icebergs in Modifying the Surface of the Earth."

Absence from London has prevented my seeing the papers of my two distinguished friends; but, from what I know of their opinions and the bases on which they rest those opinions, I shall indeed be very much surprised if Professor Ramsay, who is so able a geologist, should be found to coincide in all the speculations of the eminent physicist Tyndall on this subject. On my own part I do not admit the accuracy of the explanation given, as you say, by one of my opponents, who limits my views to what he calls the "hypothesis of fracture" "producing fissures of which the valleys are traces" as set against the view of the erosion of valleys by ice. In common with what I hold to be the opinion of by far the greater number of practical geologists, I believe that most of the valleys in mountain-chains owe their first traces not only to fractures, but often to great and rapid convolutions, or foldings of the strata, which have left depressions where sharp syndinal lines or narrow troughs have been formed between upraised masses of rock. I have fully admitted the powers of erosion by melted glaciers and rivers when acting on inclined surfaces, and have largely dwelt in other works upon the denudations of the Alpine valleys. But I demur to the adoption of the ingenious theory of Professor Ramsay, although I have given him full credit for its originality and for his endeavours to work it out on what he considers to be a sound basis. I particularly object to its application to those cases in which it is supposed that glaciers, after issuing from the mountains, have scooped out lake-basins in flat tracts. Still more am I opposed to the extension of the theory to the excavation of deep cavities which lie out of the line of the issue of the old glaciers to which the erosion is attributed, as in the case of the Lake of Geneva, the major axis of which is nearly at right angles to the direction formerly taken by the glacier of the Rhône.

But I am not going to occupy your columns by entering into any details on the question of the powers of glaciers, to which my attention was recently recalled by communications made by explorers to the Geographical Society, and on which it was my duty to comment. I therefore made such observations as would indicate the intimate connexion which exists between physical geography and its basis geology.

For the facts which support the views I entertain I have referred to the works of the accomplished and experienced Swiss geologists Studer and Escher, who have passed their lives in the Alps; and, in addition, I would also request those who have only studied the phenomena of glaciers and moraines to consult the excellent maps and sections of M. Favre of Geneva, which show so clearly the extraordinary convolutions and inversions as well as fractures of the rocks around Mont Blanc. Lastly, I cannot pass over the final paragraph in your notice without a comment. "In conclusion," (you say) "we may add that it is the old question of time against convulsion, applied, however, to a subject which gives to the question a new and peculiar interest." Now, as regards myself, I have never been parsimonious of time in accounting for the aggregation of sedimentary formations, or the wear and tear of bygone ages. Yet even those who think that all movements and changes of the crust of the earth may have been brought about by causes similar in intensity to those which now prevail (which is not my creed) may still assuredly agree with me, that great fractures were due to convulsions, as admitted indeed by Sir Charles Lyell himself, in his recent address to the British Association, when treating of the fissure from which the hot waters of Bath issue. Your readers may also be reminded that this same philosopher, who is the most skilful living advocate of the power of existing causes, is opposed as much as myself ("Antiquity of Man," p. 312) to the new theory of the excavation of rock-basins by the action of glaciers.

RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

P.S.—As many of your readers may not have seen my last Address to the Royal Geographical Society, I beg to state that my views generally upon the action of ice upon the surface of the earth were elicited by communications to that Society on the glaciers of the Himalaya Mountains and New Zealand; and, in referring to the first of these, I naturally relied on the evidence of Dr. Falconer, who had treated the subject with great ability.

In relation to Scandinavia and Russia reference was made principally to the work "Russia and the Ural Mountains" by my colleague and self; and, in respect to Finland, I brought into notice the admirable new map and memoir of Professor Nordenskiöld, which, in my opinion, demonstrates that the polishing and striation of the hard rocks of that flat country, as well as the distribution of erratics and the formation of innumerable lake-basins, could not have been produced by terrestrial glaciers. In none of the tracts so affected are there *moraines*; yet all the other phenomena are identical with those which, in the Alps, have unquestionably been produced by vast former glaciers.

THE STONEHENGE INSCRIPTION.

Oxford, Oct. 12th, 1864.

AS attention has been called in your paper to some remarks which I made at Stonehenge on the recent visit of the British Association, and as those remarks have not been quite correctly reported, I venture to ask the insertion of a few lines, stating exactly what I did say on the occasion.

1. With regard to the two characters of the inscription, it had been said that they might be Phœnician, or Greek, or Roman. I observed that they could not possibly be the first; that it was very improbable they should be the second; that they might be the third; or that they might be modern.

2. With regard to the emblem—a sort of double sickle—I said that I did not remember to have seen anything *exactly* like it, but that the sickle was a not uncommon emblem in ancient times. A single sickle was, I observed, the emblem of the Italian town Arpi (not Arpinum, as stated by your correspondent), and three sickles conjoined formed the *triquetra*, which was the national emblem of the Lycians in Asia Minor.

I ventured on no positive opinion as to the date of the inscription, merely stating, negatively, my conviction that it could not be earlier than the Roman conquest of Britain.

GEORGE RAWLINSON.

ART.

WORKS OF SKILL AND INDUSTRY.

WHEN the late Prince Consort first sought to raise mechanical art to a higher standard than it had hitherto borne in this country, many persons doubted the success of the experiment, fearing that mere mechanical skill would continue to run in the old beaten track, and that handicraft would disregard the education of the eye and confine itself to the education of the hand. It is all the more pleasing, therefore, to see that Industrial Exhibitions, having, amongst other objects, the cultivation of taste, no less than the encouragement of skill, amongst the working classes, are now to be added to the successful results of the careful thought and foresight which led his Royal Highness to promote the first great national Exhibition of 1851, of which these minor displays of works of skill and industry are the healthy offshoots.

These exhibitions have been decided successes; and the North London Working-Classes Industrial Exhibition, which was inaugurated on Monday last under most favourable auspices, may well claim a few words of notice at our hands, because it presents the character of the working man in a new and highly attractive phase, not as the skilled handicraftsman of his own calling, but as the skillful amateur in ennobling pursuits in no way connected with that particular one which produces him his daily bread.

When it is seen that a hairdresser finds happiness in moulding plaster statues, a costermonger or a letter-carrier in making architectural models, a gasfitter or a paperhanger in overcoming the difficulties of oil-painting—the one producing from a woodcut engraving in the *Illustrated London News* a tolerable copy of Mr. O'Neill's "Eastward, Ho!" and the other, from the same source, Mr. Mark's "Franciscan Sculptor"—and that a woman, who toils through the day in fastening in the bristles of toothbrushes in order to earn a subsistence, snatches an hour or so daily to collect ferns and water-plants, to dry and arrange them in a book,—the example will not be lost upon others of the same class who may visit the Exhibition, and who will, consequently, seek relaxation from the main toil of the day in more ennobling pursuits than a visit to the alehouse.

Amongst other articles, there are ivory carvings by a porter, wood carvings by a tinman, models of ships by a publican, a compositor, a letter-sorter, a bookbinder, and a druggist, and pictures, of less pretension than the two just mentioned,

by almost every variety of handicraftsman. A mason exhibits a clock, as also does Mr. J. Gray, a gasfitter and bellhanger—the latter work claiming particular attention as a most ingenious contrivance. Its maker calls it "The Early Riser's Friend," for this ornamental clock, in addition to marking the time, strikes an alarm, ignites a match, lights a lamp, illuminates the clock-face, and boils a cup of coffee whilst its owner is dressing.

Taking the Exhibition, as a whole, as a step in the right direction, the eye passes over much that is coarse in conception and crude in execution, delighting in picking out, every here and there, as it passes along, indications of grace and refinement which, considering all the circumstances to which the Exhibition owes its existence, are no less marvellous than gratifying. The North London Industrial Exhibition originated in a meeting of some half-a-dozen persons, all belonging to the working classes, at the Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools, Clerkenwell Green, where, at the invitation of Mr. W. J. Watts, they discussed the advisability of holding an exhibition in the parish of Clerkenwell. Subsequently one district and then another sought permission to join in the scheme, until at length the undertaking expanded to its present proportions, representing the united industry of Clerkenwell, Holborn, St. Luke's, Hoxton, Holloway, Islington, St. Pancras, and Camden Town. From first to last it has been practically independent of external aid. A small guarantee fund of £350 has been subscribed by a few friends of the movement, including among them Lord Shaftesbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Miss Burdett Coutts; but the Committee do not anticipate the necessity of calling for any contribution from the subscribers.

Earl Russell, in his opening address, declared himself proud to be the countryman of the workmen who could produce the objects exhibited in the Agricultural Hall; and no one who pays the Exhibition a visit but will feel a like pride in recognising the great amount of latent talent, of a very high order, among the working classes which is thus revealed.

The Science and Art Department of the South Kensington Museum seeks to assist in the movement by the loan of a series of valuable and interesting objects as adjuncts to the Exhibition. Mr. Benson of Ludgate Hill has lent a case of very curious old watches, one of which repeats the hours on a bell fixed within the case. On the inner part of the tortoiseshell case is scratched "John Pym, his watch, A.D. 1628." The maker's name is "Johannes Bayes, London." Mr. Nicholay of Oxford Street has sent on loan some fine specimens of Natural History; and in the centre of the Hall is a trophy, composed of silk flags and banners, bearing the emblems of the various orders of friendly societies supported by the working classes. The Exhibition promises to be a great success, and all praise is due to those who have devoted their best energies to secure that result.

ART NOTES.

THE unrivalled series of monumental brasses in Cobham Church, near Rochester, is, together with other monuments of the ancient lords of Cobham, now being restored effectually at the cost of Captain Brooke, a lineal descendant. The sculptures are assigned to Mr. Richardson, and the brasses are under the care of Mr. J. G. Waller.

THE Arundel Society have in preparation for the ensuing year:—1. A line-engraving, by Mr. Schäffer, of "St. Sixtus giving Money to St. Lawrence for Alms," in continuation of the series from the frescoes by Fra Angelico, in the Chapel of Nicholas V. in the Vatican. 2. Five chromolithographs, by Mr. C. Schultz, from the triptych painted by Memling, in the Hospital of St. John at Bruges, representing the following subjects:—(1) The Adoration of the Magi, (2 and 3) The Nativity and the Presentation in the Temple (on one mount), (4 and 5) St. John the Baptist and St. Veronica (on one mount).

THE cases containing the recent purchases of sculpture from the Farnese collection, made by the English Government of the ex-king of Naples, reached their destination at the British Museum on Wednesday last. Amongst them is the celebrated Farnese Mercury, nearly identical in pose and scale with the Mercury in the Belvedere of the Vatican, and greatly resembling the celebrated statue in the gallery at Lansdowne House. Of these three Mercuries that now acquired for the British Museum is the most complete, having undergone very little restoration, and still retaining vestiges of colour on the back of the figure.

The next in importance is the unique ancient classical copy of the Diadumenos of Polyclethus, so called from the athlete being represented in the act of binding a diadem round his head, one of the two acknowledged masterpieces of Polyclethus, used by the ancients as a canon of proportions for the human figure. This and the Doryphorus were the two greatest works of the master. Next is a magnificent group, including the statue of a Roman emperor of the heroic size; the head, which appears not originally to have belonged to the body, is that of Caligula. These equestrian monuments are of the greatest rarity. The other statues are an Apollo, a naked figure, of very fine proportions, but a good deal restored; Mercury and Hersé, also much restored; a satyr of the Roman period, but not of the best style; a well-modelled figure of a Macedonian king; and a male torso of the best period.

MUSIC.

THE NEW ENGLISH OPERA.

THE "English Opera Association (Limited)" has at length begun its first season. The winding-up of a company formed a little while since for a like purpose, and the many difficulties which were known to beset the managers of the present enterprise, had given rise to not unreasonable doubts as to whether the promises made in recent announcements could be fulfilled. Upon this day week, however, the doors of the great theatre in Covent Garden were actually opened for a first performance. The opera was "Masaniello;" and the piece was repeated on three succeeding evenings, "Martha" being announced for the latter end of this week. The start thus made by the new company may, on the whole, be described as promising. If the staple of its performances is to consist of operas as good as "Masaniello," and if other pieces are to be played and sung as this has been this week, the musical public cannot fail to become good clients of the management. And the adhesion of the musical public is, as a rule, sure to be followed by the patronage of more miscellaneous pleasure-seekers. The world of theatrical speculations may have its full share of feuds and jealousies. An age which has made "competition" its chief idol cannot expect to be an age of peace; the company will therefore not expect the most cordial welcome from all quarters. But its managers may be quite sure that an endeavour to do honestly and thoroughly the work of establishing a vernacular lyric drama will be right heartily supported by the thousands of the English middle classes who love good music. The musical public cannot be accused of being illiberal or intolerant. They know that the business of theatrical management is one involving great and exceptional difficulties; and for these they are ready to make allowance. They are so far from being hard judges or difficult to please that it may be almost said that they err rather on the other side. Any one who recalls the circumstances under which previous undertakings of this kind have been begun, carried on, and ended can scarcely help wondering, not at the failure, but at the success of these undertakings. We need not go far back, for instance, to recall the case of an Opera supporting itself for some seasons virtually upon the merits of one singer and a good band. To hear that one admirable artist, whose every note delights every listener, one had to tolerate the intolerable in other departments. The inference to be drawn from such a case as that is, surely, how much must people enjoy good music if, for the sake of it, they will endure to hear so much bad. But it would be an unkindly and not a very profitable task to pass in review the long series of past failures. The new company need not, so far as we can see, find in those failures much cause for discouragement. It may console itself by remembering (a company may, perhaps, have a memory, though it cannot, apparently, have a conscience) that, in most of the schemes in question, however good the intentions of the promoters, there were deficiencies and faults too glaring to make permanent success possible. But for this consideration, the presumption would lie, it must be confessed, terribly against the success of the present scheme. By some inscrutable fatality it has somehow happened that every operatic speculation, from the days of Handel to those of Gye, has been a loss to its promoters. Men conversant with the history of these things assert that the success of the present energetic director of the Royal Italian Opera is the first well-ascertained exception to this rule; and this exception will not, we fear, give much ground of hope to our new company; for every

THE READER.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

one knows that there are special circumstances surrounding Italian opera which take it out of the category of all like undertakings. It is not the love of music alone that supports Italian opera: it is fashion that pays the larger share of its cost; and this motive is every day gathering fresh force with the increasing luxury and wealth of the age. The real hope for English opera lies in the fact that the people who enjoy music now make up a very large multitude, and that this multitude have never yet had the thing offered them in its integrity. That they are willing to pay for it no one doubts. If the new association works out its scheme with spirit and honesty, success must come, though it may not come immediately. To work out its scheme, however, it must have a definite policy, and pursue that policy unflinchingly; and it must address itself fearlessly to the reform of a number of abuses small and great, the toleration of which has had much to do with the failure of former enterprises. We need not here enter on a discussion of the difficult questions referred to. For the moment we have little else to do than to say welcome to the new undertaking, and to report, in a few words, the manner of its inauguration.

The choice of "Masaniello" and "Martha" as the two opening pieces is understood to have been partly due to certain obstacles which prevented a work by a native composer from being adequately rehearsed. But we are not sorry to notice thus early that the managers intend to give the more liberal and, as it seems to us, the more sensible interpretation to the phrase "English opera." If the right policy be to play the best music, whatever the nationality of the composer, the production of the masterpiece of the most brilliant of living musicians was not a bad beginning; and perhaps the old-English subject of Flotow's most popular opera was a sufficient reason for the choice of that as a second piece. As to the manner in which "Masaniello" has been done, it is almost enough to say that, making allowance for diminution in the number of the band, the *ensemble* is an echo of that to which we have listened with such delight at the Italian Opera. It has the same scenic splendour, the same dashing stage-management; the chorus is as good, being, to some extent at least, the same; and the whole is directed by a hand as firm and skilful (there can scarcely be higher praise than this) as that of Mr. Costa. In making Mr. Mellon their conductor the managers have done admirably well; in justice to him, as well as for other cogent reasons, they should increase the stringed band to its full proportions. Madame Parepa has been the *Elvira* of the opera, and we could not desire a better; Mr. Weiss is an excellent *Pietro*; and the smaller characters have been fairly filled by Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Melville, and Mr. Bond. The last-named gentleman is new to London audiences; he has an agreeable light-tenor voice, and was a good representative of the small and not pleasant part of *Alfonso*. The most prominent feature of the cast, however, has been the appearance of a new aspirant to the honours of a leading tenor. Mr. Charles Adams, who has personated the fisherman-hero, is a singer of English birth, though American by education. He has admirable natural endowments, and considerable attainments as an artist. His voice is clear, flexible, and resonant, and, on any other stage than that of Covent Garden, might be called sufficiently powerful to do justice to a leading part. Here, however, it must be confessed that it is "scarcely strong enough for the place." This drawback, by the way, of excessive size is one which the directors will feel, we are afraid, more and more as they proceed, and must be reckoned as a deduction from the otherwise immense advantages of having secured the use of Mr. Gye's lordly theatre. Mr. Adams has been received with a cordiality sometimes rising into genuine enthusiasm. In our present dearth of tenors we can do no less than congratulate the Company on introducing a young artist who has stood well—and this is no small test of merit—the ordeal of a first appearance. The public would be glad to hear, of course, their established favourites; but there is no fear of their grudging a fair hearing to any newer talent the Company may see fit to bring forward, so long as it is clear that what is offered them is the best that can be obtained. Mr. Adams is said to have been now playing *Masaniello* for the first time. If this is so, it is a proof of powers which promise him a successful career. His singing of the "Invocation to sleep" in the fourth act is charming; and, to quote one other point only in his performance, the spirit which he throws into the great duet with *Pietro* shows him to be equally at home in music of the more heroic sort.

Madame Sherrington is to play the part of the heroine in "Martha." The remembrance of her capital performance of the *Marian* of Mr. Macfarren's "Robin Hood," and of her, in some respects, unsurpassed impersonation of the *Margaret* in M. Gounod's "Faust," will ensure her the heartiest of welcomes in a new character. All must regret that Mr. Santley is not a member of the company; but perhaps the difficulties incident to a new undertaking must be the excuse for the apparent slackness of the directors in allowing the amateurs of Barcelona to rob us for the winter of an artist whose place no one else can fill. The best of managements, however, must encounter its average of adverse chances. If the conduct of the new scheme be such as to make it clear that the singers who are brought forward are the best who can be found, the Company need not fear but that it will soon make the musical public its very good friend. R. B. L.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE Sacred Harmonic Society has issued its programme for the season, which is to begin on the 18th of next month with a performance of "St. Paul." Mr. Costa's "Naaman" will be performed in the course of the year, and the other concerts will, it is stated, "include the most favourite works in the Society's repertory, varied by the introduction of some of the lesser [*sic*] known oratorios and other compositions of the great masters." The great choral meetings are to be continued after Christmas with a view to the holding of the "Second Great Triennial Handel Festival" at the Crystal Palace next year.

THE National Choral Society held its first weekly meeting this season on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, when nearly 400 members of the choir assembled for a rehearsal of Handel's oratorio "Israel in Egypt." In consequence of the large number of applications to join the choir and band of the Society the list will be closed in a few days.

MESSRS. ADDISON AND LUCAS announce the publication by subscription of Mr. Costa's "Naaman," which is "to be dedicated, by the special desire of Her Majesty the Queen, to the memory of the late Prince Consort."

MADAME TREBELL-BETTINI, with her husband, are among the operatic company now singing at the Teatro Argentina in Rome. Flotow's "Marta" has had a considerable success there.

HERR LIZST has been in Paris with his daughter Madame de Bulow. He has now gone to Rome, but will return, it is said, in April next, to give a series of orchestral concerts, in which he will introduce several of his recent compositions.

FRASCHINI and Adelina Patti have both made their reappearance at the Italian Opera in Paris, the former playing *Lucia di Lammermoor*, and the latter *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula."

M. MERMET'S "Roland à Roncevaux" is still received with enthusiasm at the Opera in Paris, the grandeur of the conception standing the composer instead of very high musical power. The orchestration is spoken of as monotonous, the style bald. The recitatives are long and unvaried, and the whole of the music redeemed only by occasional flashes of inspiration from the commonplace.

THE winter season of the excellent classical orchestral concerts given by M. Pasdeloup at the Cirque Napoléon begins to-morrow. The Cirque Napoléon is at the "East end" of Paris, but its remoteness from the fashionable quarters does not seem to have injured the success of this admirable enterprise.

THE attempt to found a German Opera in Brussels has proved a failure. The great masterpieces of Mozart and Weber were wretchedly executed, and the Théâtre du Cirque, at which the performances took place, has been closed, a mysterious announcement appearing from the managers to the effect that some of the principal singers have left without notice or explanation, and that without them further representations are impossible.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

OCTOBER 24th to 29th.

MONDAY.—Danish Festival, Choral and Instrumental Concert, Crystal Palace.

SATURDAY.—Crystal Palace Orchestral Concert: 3 p.m.

OPERAS:—

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE (English).

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE (Italian).—Monday,

"Faust;" Tuesday, "Lucrezia."

OPERA DI CAMERA:—

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. Macfarren's

"Soldier's Legacy."

THE DRAMA.

THE REPRODUCTION OF "CYMBELINE."

THE "Cymbeline" of Shakespeare has never kept the stage as an acting play, at least not in the same way as "Macbeth," "Hamlet," and "Lear." It is too full of dramatic power and of vigorous delineation of character—such as, indeed, we meet with nowhere out of the Shakespearian series of plays—not to have excited in turn the interest and the ambition of every great actor or actress; and *Imogen*, *Posthumus*, and *Iachimo* have been all essayed by the long succession of stage artists who have given life to the English dramatists. Its revival at Drury Lane on Monday gives two of the greatest of our remaining histrionic artists an opportunity of displaying its wonderful dramatic force. It has, indeed, restored to us one of the most conscientious and delicate of actresses in Mrs. Theodore Martin (Miss Helen Faucit); and her performance of *Imogen* is amongst the few perfect exemplifications of Shakespearian character that can be seen. Her refinement of taste and her intelligent sympathy with the Shakespearian conception produce an exquisite performance. Before, however, analysing this charming piece of stage-portraiture we shall make a few remarks on the play.

The critics, both the verbal and the æsthetic, have puzzled themselves as to the origin of this "tragedy," as it is termed in the folios; and two of the greatest of them differ point-blank as to whether it was an early or a late play of the author, both feeling that it is far from one of his strongest. Mr. Knight, respecting, and justly, the opinions of both Coleridge and Tieck, makes a compromise, and suggests that it is an early play modified at maturity—cast at twenty-four into a rough drama, and polished into a grand one at forty-five. That there is a difficulty of placing it and ranging it with any other set of the plays is true. The division of the folio into comedies, histories, and tragedies is but a rough one, and, we may be pretty sure, is not the author's. There is a classification which every intelligent reader will make for himself; and "Cymbeline" will be felt to belong to the class which has "The Tempest" as the grandest and the "Winter's Tale" as the sweetest exemplification of its form. It has been a favourite theory with modern critics, both home and foreign, that these different classes exemplify different periods of Shakespeare's genius; but this can hardly be the case. We have, by Meres's list of 1598, evidence that Shakespeare had then already touched and excelled in every kind of drama, although he afterwards surpassed the examples given in the above list. Of romantic plays—that is, of novels dramatized—there were the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Love's [or "Love" as Meres has it] Labours Lost," "All's Well that Ends Well," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and the "Merchant of Venice;" of histories, "Richard the Second and Third," "Henry the Fourth," and "King John;" of pure domestic tragedy, "Romeo and Juliet." The theory, therefore, that we can judge of the time of the production of any play of Shakespeare by its form or species is not tenable.

It will, perhaps, be said that, in a critical examination of the play, it little matters under what circumstances it was produced; but there is not only so much that is so surpassingly great in all the plays, but also so much that is mysterious and perplexing in their production that it is impossible not to get entangled in the desire to attempt the unravelling of the enigmas. Not only are we astonished, delighted, and almost awed by the subtle rendering of human character, by the profound observation, and the marvellous beauty of the poetic illustration, but we are perplexed by the varieties of style, the odd assemblage of various degrees of knowledge—by the sublimity of one scene and the crudeness of the next. It is impossible therefore for any reflective reader, when he has got rid of the intoxication of the brain caused by the power of the writing, not to inquire into the extraordinary nature of the production. In doing this he must place the particular play he is analysing in some category, and examine it in connexion with others with which it assimilates. That the thirty-seven—or, as some say, the thirty-four—plays comprise several sets of very varied and almost opposite styles of composition there can be no doubt. That they are all the product of one mind renders that mind the most marvellous that has yet been unfolded in books. Indeed, it is so marvellous that I (using the personal pronoun because others must not be involved in the heresy) cannot believe it;

and this very play of "Cymbeline" is an inducement to me to hold this new and, by some, abhorred doctrine. There is in it the mixture of various styles, which Mr. Knight and other devotees of the one-producer doctrine assert is to be accounted for by the difference of youth and age—of immature and mature writing; but whoever reads this play, and compares it with the acting plays of "Othello" or "Macbeth," will find it in parts the product of an essentially different mind. In all the plays we must acknowledge that there is the occasional appearance of one pure, subtle, penetrating, yet creative genius, which makes whatever it touches clear, beautiful, and powerful, and which, shedding its fecund power on different parts, imbues them with life and immortality. This genius we may reasonably call Shakespeare, who, as actor, manager, and dramatist, used an immense variety of materials put into his hands. These materials were in most instances plays previously acted; for the fertility of the early English stage was so great that no one will credit it who has not studied the facts. Every nobleman's hall and every inn-yard were theatres, and novelties were so coveted that every three weeks a dozen theatres brought out new plays. Scriptural and profane history, story-books, romances, poems, and the criminal records of the time were ransacked to be put upon the stage; and so ravid were the hungry dramatists that they frequently got into trouble by grasping at the domestic events of powerful families. All this system was in full operation when Shakespeare started into authorship; and, so far from his creating the drama out of his brain, as it was so long the fashion to assert, he took it very much as it was, but, by his facile genius, exemplified human nature with truth, and poured his eloquence and his wisdom into his plays. We are obliged to go back to this origin of his professional career, because it leads us to understand how the plays were constructed.

Whenever the play of "Cymbeline" was produced, it was certainly written when the theatre was frequented with a different object than that which now assembles our multitudinous and miscellaneous audiences. First of all, perfection of representation was not demanded. The scenes were not sought to be realized, and the passions were imperfectly portrayed. *Imogen* was performed by a boy; and there were in the company of the players too many who sawed the air with their hands and spoke more than was set down for them. Yet the theatre flourished beyond any amount of success it afterwards attained. It was a new public utterance. Few could and few cared to read; yet all were eager for events, and hungry as an Arabian audience for marvellous stories. They went to the theatre to spend the afternoon. They did not want the play to be over soon. They smoked and cracked nuts, and they demanded to see a full and complete exemplification of a historic or romantic story. Time was no object to them, and they wanted the story told out to its utmost incident. Thus they must have the fifth act of the "Merchant of Venice," Fortinbras's last speech in "Hamlet," the tyrant's head in "Macbeth," and the punning conclusion of this very play of "Cymbeline." They asked not for unity of action, and cared not much even for the unity of emotion. They had hours to enjoy, and they could hardly have too much detail or too lengthened a representation. The lumbering, minute, recapitulating last act of "Cymbeline" is a case in point; and the version of the drama, as produced on Monday, will show how much it is necessary to alter in order to bring it at all within the sympathies or interest of a modern audience. We are no longer the simple, uncritical, unsophisticated spectators that our progenitors were.

Such being the facts, we need not seek with Coleridge or Knight, nor with Schlegel or Ulrici, to inquire if there be any predominating idea in this play subjecting and influencing all the other circumstances. No such one idea was necessary to the audience or thought of by the dramatist. He was content to carry on his drama with his own perfection of characterization, his own marvellous adornment of the materials presented (which we believe to have consisted in a previous play, either acted or sent in to the management), and with investing his *dramatis personæ* with that undying interest which it was his special faculty to bestow. Wherever such a predominating idea prevails in any of the plays, we believe it arose more from the nature of the story (never wholly invented by Shakespeare) than from any preconceived philo-

sophic plan of illustrating an idea or a moral. The original story of "Cymbeline" is diffuse, and, in consequence, the drama is diffuse; but it need not therefore fall under the disapprobation of the small logicians of this day as it did under those of the last century. Let us take it as it is, a dramatized romance, and we shall find in it a realization of character, fertility of illustration, and a homely yet poetic power peculiarly English and Shakespearian. There are, of course, in it many things that would touch an Elizabethan audience that will not touch a Victorian. We are still further removed than they were from ancient British history, and have even less sympathy with barbaric kings like *Cymbeline* and *Lear*. We know our Pinnock and Keightley too well not to be disturbed by the errors of chronology and fact. We are a little annoyed by *Imogen* saying she served a Richard du Champ whilst she talks to the pro-consul *Lucius*. We are perhaps more justly, and certainly more deeply, disturbed by the light way in which many horrible circumstances are taken. The grief of *Imogen*, even over the supposed murdered body of her lord, is not tragic. It was not the dramatist's cue to be tragic in this class of play, and he treats horrible events with a light hand. He does not realize them, nor wish his audience to realize them. Let us not forget *Imogen* was played by a boy. These romantic plays, these fanciful and poetical versions of popular stories, full of improbabilities and almost impossibilities, were to be realized just sufficiently to tingle the fancy and light up the imagination. They were neither to be believed in nor to be represented as realities. The playhouse was never intended to be a place where everything was to be upon oath. Out of the thirty-seven attributed plays, thirteen are of this unreal kind, where deep emotions and terrible situations are, as it were, fantastically dealt with; and it is a modern mistake to give to them the depth and passionate furor of tragedy. Tried by this standard, or racked up to it in the acting, they become monstrous, and so out of proportion. They must be kept within the realm of the fancy, and then the exquisite craft of the author will be appreciated and his delicate handling and marvellous manipulation comprehended. By this process of contemplating them all is harmonized; whilst, if viewed from the point of actuality, and taken literally, and dealt with as matters of fact, they become, as the Johnsonian critics assert, incongruous; and "to remark," as the hypochondriac Doctor says, "the folly of the fiction, the absurdity of the conduct, the confusion of the names and manners of different times, and the impossibility of the events in any system of life, were to waste criticism upon unresisting imbecility, upon faults too evident for detection and too gross for aggravation." But it is the critic's and not the dramatist's fault if these qualities overpower the story, the beautiful images and sentiments, and the charming interweaving of human interest into a fantastic narrative. At the best such inventions are shows; and, if handled with a view to testing them actually, they melt away out of their ideal life and, like any other juggleries, become mere fragmentary rubbish. The glow of the imagination invests them with vitality; and, when that is withdrawn, like other motes they dance no longer, but drop to the ground mere bits of dust.

It is necessary to say thus much, for the race of realistic critics is not extinct, and the arguments adduced are still largely applied by literal minds to such dramas as "Cymbeline" and the rest of its class. Nevertheless, we will say that this play is not by any means the first of its class, and there is much in it which, if Shakespeare's, is not of his best. The character of *Imogen* is beautiful and complete as far as evolved. The young princes and *Belarius* are fresh, vigorous, and Shakespearian. *Cloten* is, in parts, a striking portrait of a brutish nature. There is, throughout, an out-of-door freshness and open-air bracingness that modern dramas lack. It seems that the old audiences almost always demanded the sight of soldiers and the contention of battle; these probably standing in lieu of our scenery and sensation scenes. All things considered, it comes to be a wonder that these old plays can at all hold their own before a miscellaneous audience with such alterations of fashion and such remoulding of facts and things, and that they do so is strong evidence of the depth of their characterization and the brave force of their dialogue. But truth and power make an immortality. It is to be remarked that there is neither clown nor comedy in this play—unless, indeed, *Cloten* is to be considered a comic character; but he is more brutish than humorous.

The acting of the play on Monday was rendered doubly interesting by the return of Miss Helen Faucit to the stage. There are in this actress such refinement of portrayal and such graceful rendering of intense feeling that to hear her is like viewing the elaborated work of some high artist. Every word she utters is indicative of an inner emotion; and the slightest colloquial emphasis is as perfectly marked as the strongest utterance. She is ever the character she represents. There is no waiting for her turn, or losing sight of the character because there is no extraordinary passion to portray. She is as much the princess *Imogen* when she asks her maid to call her ("if she can wake") as when she meets her heart's lord. There is but one charm in her portrayal that is wanting; and that is a lively spontaneity. One cannot but be fascinated by her grace of manner and be roused by the intensity of her feeling. The feminine fascination coils round one like the folds of a beautiful serpent; and there is almost the power of the siren added to that of the exquisite woman. Still the art is a little oppressive; and one would sometimes gladly dispense with some of the extraordinary beauties to be presented with a little more of every-day flesh and blood. But, when we reflect on the extreme delicacy as well as power of this actress's delineations, we almost regret giving utterance to an impression only occasionally felt. It is satisfactory to state that the audience had good-taste enough most cordially to welcome back this true artist to the stage.

Mr. Phelps gives some power to the comparatively small part of *Posthumus*. Mr. Creswick was as active as ever in *Iachimo*; but, so far from giving the sly, malignant portrait usually afforded, he makes him a gay audacious villain. But a British audience bow to artistic power, and are very apt to mistake mere force for it. Mr. Walter Lacy does not conceive *Cloten* in the same manner that we do. Mr. Marston declaims the rough lines of the old *Belarius* in an effective manner. Young Mr. Phelps, though a little sonorous, give a manly version of *Pisanio*, the faithful follower. There is no pretension at the amplification of illustration which forms what is termed a revival; but the play is sufficiently well mounted; and the desire to see the charming enactment of *Imogen* will draw the public—at least, for a short time. F. G. T.

THE Lyceum reopens to-night, under Mr. Fechter's management, with a new drama entitled "The King's Butterfly."

A NEW theatre was opened last Saturday in Manchester. It is called the Prince's Theatre, has accommodation for almost 1600 persons, and is furnished with all recent inventions conducive to the comfort and safety of an audience. The architect of the building is Mr. Salomons, and the property is in the hands of a limited liability company. The opening performances consisted of the "Tempest," with incidental music from Arne, Purcell, and Sullivan. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Calvert played respectively *Prospero* and *Miranda*; Miss Julia St. George was *Ariel*, and Mr. Cathcart *Caliban*. The decorations of the theatre, the scenery and dresses, &c., are all new and rich. The drop-scene is by Mr. Beverley, and is one of his most successful works. The performance took place before a crowded house and was in every respect successful.

THE Comédie Française has in rehearsal a new drama by M. Emile Augier, entitled "Un Inventeur." The principal rôles have been allotted to Mesdames Plessy, Favart, and Nathalie, and MM. Geoffroy Got, Delaunay, and La Fontaine.

THE Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiens has reopened; the only novelty consists of a stupid and farcical operetta entitled "Le Manoir de la Renardière."

AN amusing farce has been produced at the Odéon; it is entitled "Les Mères Terribles," and is by MM. Chivot and Duru, the authors of "Le Pifferaro."

MME. GENNETIER, who has made a most successful début as the queen in "La Songe d'une Nuit d'Été," is Parisian by birth, but has performed for many years in New Orleans.

As a part of the September fêtes at Brussels, the public was admitted to witness a gratuitous representation of "Zampa" at the Théâtre de la Monnaie. The crowd, which was immense, was most orderly and highly enthusiastic in its applause.

DONATO, the one-legged Spanish dancer who has obtained so extraordinary a success at Berlin, is engaged, and will shortly appear at Brussels.

THE READER.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

On October 28th will be published, in Two Volumes, post 8vo.,

LORD LYNN'S WIFE. A Novel.

Immediately, in crown 8vo., with Illustrations,

ADAM AND THE ADAMITE;

OR,

THE HARMONY OF SCRIPTURE AND ETHNOLOGY.

By Dr. McCAUSLAND,

Author of "Sermons in Stones; or, Scripture confirmed by Geology."

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

HURST & BLACKETT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MY LIFE AND RECOLLECTIONS. By the Hon. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY. 2 Vols., 8vo., with Portrait, 30s. [This day.]

Among the other distinguished persons mentioned in this Work are:—Kings George III. and IV., and William IV.; Queens Charlotte, Caroline, and Victoria; the Prince of Wales; the Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, Devonshire, Norfolk, Richmond, Beaufort, Bedford, Devonshire, St. Albans, Manchester, Portland; the Marquises of Anglesea, Buckingham, Downshire, Waterford, Tavistock, Londonderry, Clanricarde, Breadalbane, Worcester; Lords Mulgrave, Conyngham, Clanwilliam, Wynford, Palmerston, Bathurst, Cantelupo, Roden, Eldon, Grey, Holland, Coleraine, Rokeby, Munster, Chelmsford, Ducie, Alvanley, Chesterfield, Sefton, Derby, Vane, Mexborough, George Bentinck, Edward Somerset, Fitzclarence, Egremont, Count D'Oreay; the Bishop of Oxford, Cardinal Wiseman; Sirs Lumley, Skeffington, William Wynn, Percy Shelley, Godfrey Webster, Samuel Romilly, Matthew Tierney, Francis Burdett; Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, Whitbread, Brummell, Byng, Townsend, Bernal, Magin, Cobden, Bright, O'Connell, Crockford, &c.; the Duchesses of Devonshire, Gordon, Rutland, Argyll; Ladies Clermont, Berkeley, Shelley, Guest, Fitzhardinge, Bury, Blessington, Craven, Essex, Strangford, Paget; Messdames Fitzherbert, Countess, Baddeley Jordan, Billington, Mardyn, Shelley; Misses Landon, Kemble, Paton, &c.

THE QUEEN OF THE COUNTY. By the Author of "MARGARET AND HER BRIDE'S MAIDS," &c. 3 Vols. [Now ready.]

A JOURNEY from LONDON to PERSEPOLIS; including a Summer's Wanderings in the Caucasus, through Georgia and the Mountains of Daghestan; with the Narrative of a Ride through Armenia and Babylonia to the Persian Gulf, returning through Persia and Asia Minor to the Shores of the Black Sea. By J. USSHER, Esq., F.R.G.S. Royal 8vo., with numerous beautifully-coloured Illustrations, 42s. [In Nov.]

REMINISCENCES OF THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF SIR GEORGE BURDETT LESTRANGE; a Westminster Boy, an Officer in the Peninsula, a Guardsman, Sportsman, Man of Business, and Chancellor to Seven Viceroys of Ireland. Written by Himself. 2 Vols., 8vo., with Fine Portraits.

BLOUNT TEMPEST. By the Rev. J. C. M. Bellew. 3 Vols.

THE LIFE OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD. From his Private Correspondence and Family Papers, in the possession of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., and other Authentic Sources. By ELIZA METEYARD. 2 Vols., 8vo., with fine Portraits and other Illustrations.

NOT PROVEN. A Novel. 3 Vols.

HAUNTED LONDON. By Walter Thornbury. 8vo., with numerous Illustrations by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.

THE ORDEAL FOR WIVES. By the Author of "THE MORALS OF MAY FAIR," &c. 3 Vols.

BRIGANDS AND BRIGANDAGE IN SOUTHERN ITALY. By COUNT MAFFEI. 2 Vols.

THE COST OF CAERGWYN. By Mary Howitt. 3 Vols. [Now ready.]

THE MASTER OF MARTON. A Novel. 3 Vols. [Now ready.]

ALSO,

NEW WORKS OF FICTION

BY

The Author of John Halifax.

The Viscountess Combermere.

Mrs. Oliphant.

Lady Emily Ponsonby.

Miss Kavanagh.

The Author of Barbara's History.

The Author of Grandmother's Money.

The Author of John and I.

George Macdonald, M.A.

W. G. Wills, Esq., &c.

NOTICE.—A MISSION TO THE KING OF DAHOMEY: being a Three Month's Residence at Dahomey; with a full Description of the Manners and Customs of the Country, and the Human Sacrifices, &c., by Captain R. F. BURTON, late H.M. Dahomian Commissioner, is published this day, in Two Volumes, with Illustrations.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 13, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY AND HIS ARMY OF AMAZONS. See Captain BURTON'S "MISSION TO DAHOMEY." The Second Edition is published this day, and obtainable at all the Libraries, in Two Vols.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 13, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE HUMAN SACRIFICE AT DAHOMEY. See Captain BURTON'S "MISSION TO DAHOMEY," the Second Edition of which is published this day, and obtainable at all the Libraries, in Two Volumes.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 13, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN NATURE. See Captain BURTON'S "MISSION TO DAHOMEY," the Second Edition of which is published this day, and may be obtainable at all the Libraries, in Two Volumes.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 13, Catherine Street, Strand.

NOTICE.—THE LIFE OF ANNE OF AUSTRIA, by Miss FREER, from unpublished sources, is published this day, in Two Volumes, with Portrait.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 13, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE NEW NOVEL.—On Tuesday next will be published, "ABBOT'S CLEVE," A NOVEL.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 13, Catherine Street, Strand.

NOTICE.—DENIS DONNE.—The THIRD AND REVISED EDITION of the New and Popular Novel DENIS DONNE is ready this day at all the Libraries, in Three Volumes.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 13, Catherine Street, Strand.

NOTICE.—A CHEAP EDITION OF TREVLIN HOLD, by the Author of "EAST LYNNE." The Cheap Edition of this Popular Novel, by the Author of "East Lynne," "The Channings," &c., is ready this day at all the Booksellers.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 13, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE GREAT TRIBULATION COMING ON THE EARTH. By Dr. CUMMING.—A New and Cheaper Edition of this Popular Work will be ready on Wednesday next. Price 5s.

"There is no doubt that the barometer of Europe singularly corresponds with Dr. Cumming's deductions from prophecy."—Times.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington Street.

Just published, in One Volume, 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,

ERRORS in MODERN SCIENCE and THEOLOGY. By JAMES A. SMITH, Author of "Atheisms of Geology," &c.

CONTENTS:—Astronomy—Chemistry—Geology—Electricity—Colenso and the Pentateuch—Theology, &c.

"Worthy the consideration of thoughtful persons."—John Bull.

MURRAY & Co., 13, Paternoster Row.

LONDON UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

On the 28th, price 4s.,

LIVY—BOOK XXI. Literally Translated, and Illustrated with Notes, Original and Selected; Historical, Topographical, and Exegetic. By HENRY OWGAN, LL.D., formerly University Scholar and Senior Moderator in Classics, T.C.D. Translator of Demosthenes, Sallust, Virgil, Horace, &c.

This Book is the one chosen for the Latin examination at the London University.

MURRAY & Co., 13, Paternoster Row.

NEW NOVEL by the AUTHOR of "ANGELO."

On the 28th, at all Libraries, in Two Vols.,

REVERSES.

Full of startling and lifelike incidents.

The Press were unanimous in pronouncing "Angelo" a work of great merit.

MURRAY & Co., 13, Paternoster Row.

Now ready, price 1s.,

ON DR. NEWMAN'S REJECTION OF LIGUORI'S DOCTRINE OF EQUIVOCATION. By the Rev. FREDERICK METRICK, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools, Author of "The Practical Working of the Church of Spain," &c.

RIVINGTONS, London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

STANDARD WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

MR. BENTLEY.

MOMMSEN'S HISTORY of ROME.

Translated by the Rev. W. PITT DICKSON. Crown 8vo. Vols. I. and II., 18s.; Vol. III., 10s. 6d.

HOOKE'S LIVES OF THE ARCH-

BISHOPS OF CANTERBURY. FROM THE MISSION OF ST. AUGUSTINE TO THE DEATH OF HOWLEY. Demy 8vo. Vol. I., 15s.; Vol. II., 18s.

SIR EDWARD CREASY'S

FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD, FROM MARATHON TO WATERLOO. Fourteenth Edition, 8vo., 10s. 6d.

SIR EDWARD CREASY'S

RISE and PROGRESS of the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. Seventh Edition. Post 8vo., 7s. 6d.

DR. McCAUSLAND'S SERMONS in

STONES; or, SCRIPTURE CONFIRMED BY GEOLOGY. Eleventh Edition. Fcap. 8vo., Nineteen Illustrations, 4s.

MIGNET'S LIFE OF MARY,

QUEEN OF SCOTS. Two Portraits. Crown 8vo., 6s.

GUIZOT'S LIFE OF OLIVER

CROMWELL. Crown 8vo., with Portrait, 6s.

MONTALEMBERT'S LIFE of the

ABBE LACORDAIRE. 8vo., 12s.

YONGE'S HISTORY of the BRI-

TISH NAVY, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. Two Volumes, 8vo., with Maps, 42s.

FRANK BUCKLAND'S CURIOSI-

TIES of NATURAL HISTORY. First and Second Series. Fcap. 8vo., 6s. each.

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE.

18th Thousand. 1000 Recipes and 40 Illustrations, 5s.

FRANCATELLI'S MODERN COOK.

15th Thousand. 1000 Recipes and 60 Illustrations, 12s.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; or,

MIRTH and MARVELS. 64th Thousand, 5s.; or in morocco or calf extra, 12s. 6d.

LIBRARY EDITION, Two Volumes, 8vo., with the Original Illustrations by Cruikshank and Leech, 21s.

MR. BENTLEY'S

RECENT WORKS.

MEMOIRS of RICHARD

WHATELY, late Archbishop of Dublin. With a Glance at his Contemporaries and Times. By W. J. FITZPATRICK, Esq. In Two Vols., post 8vo.

"We are bound to notice these volumes because we have made considerable use of them. The author has preserved many of the Archbishop's best jokes, and some of his most outrageous puns."—Edinburgh Review, October 1864.

THE TWO ANASTASIAS. A

Novel. In Three Vols., post 8vo.

"This story is remarkably well told. The characters are all alive, and there is one—the rascal of the story, Frank Tyrrell—who is a marvel of realistic portrait-painting. There is scarcely an unnatural incident in the book, and the critic would have little to do except declare that Miss Yonge had in her own special line met with a superior."—Spectator.

BLACK AND GOLD; or, "The

DON! THE DON!" A Tale of the Circassian War. By Captain PATTEN SAUNDERS, K.C.G., the European Champion Athlete. Published by Imperial Desire. In Three Vols., post 8vo.

PUBLIC MEN AND PRETTY

WOMEN. EPISODES IN REAL LIFE. By MRS. FLORA DAWSON, the Friend and Correspondent of Washington Irving. In Two Vols., post 8vo.

"An amusing book from more than one point of view. We have read it with an interest in which curiosity was largely mingled."—Reader.

THE WILMOT FAMILY: a Novel.

In Three Vols., post 8vo. By the Author of "LIFE IN TUSCANY," &c.

"This is a good, wholesome novel; sound in spirit, outspoken without bitterness against the insincerities of life, clever in its discrimination of character, natural in dialogue, and well written."—Examiner.

NARRATIVE OF THE INVASION

OF DENMARK IN 1864. By A. GALLENGA, late Special Correspondent of the Times at the Danish Headquarters. In Two Vols., post 8vo.

"A vivid history of the war in its general aspect and special events, and a most readable record of a tour through the most interesting parts of the country."—Daily News.

BREAKERS AHEAD! By RALPH

VIVYAN. In Two Vols., post 8vo.

"The author holds up the mirror to fashionable life with rare fidelity. The country estate, the hunt, the steeplechase, the ball-room, the dinner at Greenwich, the club and its gossip, are all shown in a few light turns of his Kaleidoscope."—Examiner.

IN SPAIN: a Narrative of Wander-

ings in the Peninsula in 1863. By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, Author of "The Improvisatore." Post 8vo., 10s. 6d.

"A very interesting book by a writer always graceful and attractive. Just such a book as we are glad to have from the most genial and picturesque of modern Danish writers."—Examiner.

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

PUBLISHED IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY.

and this very play of "Cymbeline" is an inducement to me to hold this new and, by some, abhorred doctrine. There is in it the mixture of various styles, which Mr. Knight and other devotees of the one-producer doctrine assert is to be accounted for by the difference of youth and age—of immature and mature writing; but whoever reads this play, and compares it with the acting plays of "Othello" or "Macbeth," will find it in parts the product of an essentially different mind. In all the plays we must acknowledge that there is the occasional appearance of one pure, subtle, penetrating, yet creative genius, which makes whatever it touches clear, beautiful, and powerful, and which, shedding its fecund power on different parts, imbues them with life and immortality. This genius we may reasonably call Shakespeare, who, as actor, manager, and dramatist, used an immense variety of materials put into his hands. These materials were in most instances plays previously acted; for the fertility of the early English stage was so great that no one will credit it who has not studied the facts. Every nobleman's hall and every inn-yard were theatres, and novelties were so coveted that every three weeks a dozen theatres brought out new plays. Scriptural and profane history, story-books, romances, poems, and the criminal records of the time were ransacked to be put upon the stage; and so rabid were the hungry dramatists that they frequently got into trouble by grasping at the domestic events of powerful families. All this system was in full operation when Shakespeare started into authorship; and, so far from his creating the drama out of his brain, as it was so long the fashion to assert, he took it very much as it was, but, by his facile genius, exemplified human nature with truth, and poured his eloquence and his wisdom into his plays. We are obliged to go back to this origin of his professional career, because it leads us to understand how the plays were constructed.

Whenever the play of "Cymbeline" was produced, it was certainly written when the theatre was frequented with a different object than that which now assembles our multitudinous and miscellaneous audiences. First of all, perfection of representation was not demanded. The scenes were not sought to be realized, and the passions were imperfectly portrayed. *Imogen* was performed by a boy; and there were in the company of the players too many who sawed the air with their hands and spoke more than was set down for them. Yet the theatre flourished beyond any amount of success it afterwards attained. It was a new public utterance. Few could and few cared to read; yet all were eager for events, and hungry as an Arabian audience for marvellous stories. They went to the theatre to spend the afternoon. They did not want the play to be over soon. They smoked and cracked nuts, and they demanded to see a full and complete exemplification of a historic or romantic story. Time was no object to them, and they wanted the story told out to its utmost incident. Thus they must have the fifth act of the "Merchant of Venice," Fortinbras's last speech in "Hamlet," the tyrant's head in "Macbeth," and the punning conclusion of this very play of "Cymbeline." They asked not for unity of action, and cared not much even for the unity of emotion. They had hours to enjoy, and they could hardly have too much detail or too lengthened a representation. The lumbering, minute, recapitulating last act of "Cymbeline" is a case in point; and the version of the drama, as produced on Monday, will show how much it is necessary to alter in order to bring it at all within the sympathies or interest of a modern audience. We are no longer the simple, uncritical, unsophisticated spectators that our progenitors were.

Such being the facts, we need not seek with Coleridge or Knight, nor with Schlegel or Ulrici, to inquire if there be any predominating idea in this play subjecting and influencing all the other circumstances. No such one idea was necessary to the audience or thought of by the dramatist. He was content to carry on his drama with his own perfection of characterization, his own marvellous adornment of the materials presented (which we believe to have consisted in a previous play, either acted or sent in to the management), and with investing his *dramatis personæ* with that undying interest which it was his special faculty to bestow. Wherever such a predominating idea prevails in any of the plays, we believe it arose more from the nature of the story (never wholly invented by Shakespeare) than from any preconceived philo-

sophic plan of illustrating an idea or a moral. The original story of "Cymbeline" is diffuse, and, in consequence, the drama is diffuse; but it need not therefore fall under the disapprobation of the small logicians of this day as it did under those of the last century. Let us take it as it is, a dramatized romance, and we shall find in it a realization of character, fertility of illustration, and a homely yet poetic power peculiarly English and Shakespearian. There are, of course, in it many things that would touch an Elizabethan audience that will not touch a Victorian. We are still further removed than they were from ancient British history, and have even less sympathy with barbaric kings like *Cymbeline* and *Lear*. We know our Pinnock and Keightley too well not to be disturbed by the errors of chronology and fact. We are a little annoyed by *Imogen* saying she served a Richard du Champ whilst she talks to the pro-consul *Lucius*. We are perhaps more justly, and certainly more deeply, disturbed by the light way in which many horrible circumstances are taken. The grief of *Imogen*, even over the supposed murdered body of her lord, is not tragic. It was not the dramatist's cue to be tragic in this class of play, and he treats horrible events with a light hand. He does not realize them, nor wish his audience to realize them. Let us not forget *Imogen* was played by a boy. These romantic plays, these fanciful and poetical versions of popular stories, full of improbabilities and almost impossibilities, were to be realized just sufficiently to tingle the fancy and light up the imagination. They were neither to be believed in nor to be represented as realities. The playhouse was never intended to be a place where everything was to be upon oath. Out of the thirty-seven attributed plays, thirteen are of this unreal kind, where deep emotions and terrible situations are, as it were, fantastically dealt with; and it is a modern mistake to give to them the depth and passionate furor of tragedy. Tried by this standard, or racked up to it in the acting, they become monstrous, and so out of proportion. They must be kept within the realm of the fancy, and then the exquisite craft of the author will be appreciated and his delicate handling and marvellous manipulation comprehended. By this process of contemplating them all is harmonized; whilst, if viewed from the point of actuality, and taken literally, and dealt with as matters of fact, they become, as the Johnsonian critics assert, incongruous; and "to remark," as the hypochondriac Doctor says, "the folly of the fiction, the absurdity of the conduct, the confusion of the names and manners of different times, and the impossibility of the events in any system of life, were to waste criticism upon unresisting imbecility, upon faults too evident for detection and too gross for aggravation." But it is the critic's and not the dramatist's fault if these qualities overpower the story, the beautiful images and sentiments, and the charming interweaving of human interest into a fantastic narrative. At the best such inventions are shows; and, if handled with a view to testing them actually, they melt away out of their ideal life and, like any other juggleries, become mere fragmentary rubbish. The glow of the imagination invests them with vitality; and, when that is withdrawn, like other motes they dance no longer, but drop to the ground mere bits of dust.

It is necessary to say thus much, for the race of realistic critics is not extinct, and the arguments adduced are still largely applied by literal minds to such dramas as "Cymbeline" and the rest of its class. Nevertheless, we will say that this play is not by any means the first of its class, and there is much in it which, if Shakespeare's, is not of his best. The character of *Imogen* is beautiful and complete as far as evolved. The young princes and *Belarius* are fresh, vigorous, and Shakespearian. *Cloten* is, in parts, a striking portrait of a brutish nature. There is, throughout, an out-of-door freshness and open-air bracingness that modern dramas lack. It seems that the old audiences almost always demanded the sight of soldiers and the contention of battle; these probably standing in lieu of our scenery and sensation scenes. All things considered, it comes to be a wonder that these old plays can at all hold their own before a miscellaneous audience with such alterations of fashion and such remoulding of facts and things, and that they do so is strong evidence of the depth of their characterization and the brave force of their dialogue. But truth and power make an immortality. It is to be remarked that there is neither clown nor comedy in this play—unless, indeed, *Cloten* is to be considered a comic character; but he is more brutish than humorous.

The acting of the play on Monday was rendered doubly interesting by the return of Miss Helen Faucit to the stage. There are in this actress such refinement of portrayal and such graceful rendering of intense feeling that to hear her is like viewing the elaborated work of some high artist. Every word she utters is indicative of an inner emotion; and the slightest colloquial emphasis is as perfectly marked as the strongest utterance. She is ever the character she represents. There is no waiting for her turn, or losing sight of the character because there is no extraordinary passion to portray. She is as much the princess *Imogen* when she asks her maid to call her ("if she can wake") as when she meets her heart's lord. There is but one charm in her portrayal that is wanting; and that is a lively spontaneity. One cannot but be fascinated by her grace of manner and be roused by the intensity of her feeling. The feminine fascination coils round one like the folds of a beautiful serpent; and there is almost the power of the siren added to that of the exquisite woman. Still the art is a little oppressive; and one would sometimes gladly dispense with some of the extraordinary beauties to be presented with a little more of every-day flesh and blood. But, when we reflect on the extreme delicacy as well as power of this actress's delineations, we almost regret giving utterance to an impression only occasionally felt. It is satisfactory to state that the audience had good-taste enough most cordially to welcome back this true artist to the stage.

Mr. Phelps gives some power to the comparatively small part of *Posthumus*. Mr. Creswick was as active as ever in *Iachimo*; but, so far from giving the sly, malignant portrait usually afforded, he makes him a gay audacious villain. But a British audience how to artistic power, and are very apt to mistake mere force for it. Mr. Walter Lacy does not conceive *Cloten* in the same manner that we do. Mr. Marston declaims the rough lines of the old *Belarius* in an effective manner. Young Mr. Phelps, though a little sonorous, give a manly version of *Pisanio*, the faithful follower. There is no pretension at the amplification of illustration which forms what is termed a revival; but the play is sufficiently well mounted; and the desire to see the charming enactment of *Imogen* will draw the public—at least, for a short time. F. G. T.

THE Lyceum reopens to-night, under Mr. Fechter's management, with a new drama entitled "The King's Butterfly."

A NEW theatre was opened last Saturday in Manchester. It is called the Prince's Theatre, has accommodation for almost 1600 persons, and is furnished with all recent inventions conducive to the comfort and safety of an audience. The architect of the building is Mr. Salomons, and the property is in the hands of a limited liability company. The opening performances consisted of the "Tempest," with incidental music from Arne, Purcell, and Sullivan. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Calvert played respectively *Prospero* and *Miranda*; Miss Julia St. George was *Ariel*, and Mr. Cathcart *Caliban*. The decorations of the theatre, the scenery and dresses, &c., are all new and rich. The drop-scene is by Mr. Beverley, and is one of his most successful works. The performance took place before a crowded house and was in every respect successful.

THE Comédie Française has in rehearsal a new drama by M. Emile Augier, entitled "Un Inventeur." The principal rôles have been allotted to Mesdames Plessy, Favart, and Nathalie, and MM. Geoffroy Got, Delaunay, and La Fontaine.

THE Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiens has reopened; the only novelty consists of a stupid and farcical operetta entitled "Le Manoir de la Renardière."

AN amusing farce has been produced at the Odéon; it is entitled "Les Mères Terribles," and is by MM. Chivot and Duru, the authors of "Le Pifferaro."

MME. GENNETIER, who has made a most successful début as the queen in "La Sonnet d'une Nuit d'Été," is Parisian by birth, but has performed for many years in New Orleans.

As a part of the September fêtes at Brussels, the public was admitted to witness a gratuitous representation of "Zampa" at the Théâtre de la Monnaie. The crowd, which was immense, was most orderly and highly enthusiastic in its applause.

DONATO, the one-legged Spanish dancer who has obtained so extraordinary a success at Berlin, is engaged, and will shortly appear at Brussels.

THE READER.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

On October 28th will be published, in Two Volumes, post 8vo.,

LORD LYNN'S WIFE. A Novel.

Immediately, in crown 8vo., with Illustrations,

ADAM AND THE ADAMITE;

OR,

THE HARMONY OF SCRIPTURE AND ETHNOLOGY.

By DR. McCAUSLAND,

Author of "Sermons in Stones; or, Scripture confirmed by Geology."

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

HURST & BLACKETT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MY LIFE AND RECOLLECTIONS. By

the Hon. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY. 2 Vols., 8vo., with Portrait, 30s.

Among the other distinguished persons mentioned in this Work are:—Kings George III. and IV., and William IV.; Queens Charlotte, Caroline, and Victoria; the Prince of Wales; the Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, Devonshire, St. Albans, Manchester, Portland; the Marquises of Anglesea, Buckingham, Downshire, Waterford, Tavistock, Londonderry, Clancarde, Breadalbane, Worcester; Lords Mulgrave, Conyngham, Clanwilliam, Wynford, Palmerston, Bathurst, Cantelupo, Roden, Eldon, Grey, Holland, Coleraine, Rokeby, Munster, Chelmsford, Duce, Alvanley, Chesterfield, Sefton, Derby, Vane, Mexborough, George Bentinck, Edward Somerset, Fitzclarence, Egremont, Count D'Orsay; the Bishop of Oxford, Cardinal Wiseman; Sirs Lumley Skeffington, William Wynn, Percy Shelley, Godfrey Webster, Samuel Romilly, Matthew Tierney, Francis Burdett; Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, Whitbread, Brummell, Byng, Townsend, Bernal, Magin, Cobden, Bright, O'Connell, Crockford, &c.; the Duchesses of Devonshire, Gordon, Rutland, Argyll; Ladies Clermont, Berkeley, Shelley, Guest, Fitzhardinge, Bury, Blessington, Craven, Essex, Strangford, Paget; Mesdames Fitzherbert, Countess, Baddeley Jordan, Billington, Mardyn, Shelley; Misses Landon, Kemble, Paton, &c.

THE QUEEN OF THE COUNTY. By the Author of "MARGARET AND HER BRIDE'S MAIDS," &c. 3 Vols. [Now ready.]

A JOURNEY from LONDON to PERSEPOLIS: including a Summer's Wanderings in the Caucasus, through Georgia and the Mountains of Daghestan; with the Narrative of a Ride through Armenia and Babylonia to the Persian Gulf, returning through Persia and Asia Minor to the Shores of the Black Sea. By J. USHER, Esq., F.R.G.S. Royal 8vo., with numerous beautifully-coloured Illustrations, 42s. [In Nov.]

REMINISCENCES OF THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF SIR GEORGE BURDETT L'ESTRANGE: a Westminster Boy, an Officer in the Peninsula, a Guardsman, Sportsman, Man of Business, and Chancellor to Seven Viceroys of Ireland. Written by Himself. 2 Vols., 8vo., with Fine Portraits.

BLOUNT TEMPEST. By the Rev. J. C. M. BELLEV. 3 Vols.

THE LIFE OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD. From his Private Correspondence and Family Papers, in the possession of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., and other Authentic Sources. By ELIZA METEYARD. 2 Vols., 8vo., with fine Portraits and other Illustrations.

NOT PROVEN. A Novel. 3 Vols.

HAUNTED LONDON. By Walter Thornbury. 8vo., with numerous Illustrations by F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

THE ORDEAL FOR WIVES. By the Author of "THE MORALS OF MAY FAIR," &c. 3 Vols.

BRIGANDS AND BRIGANDAGE IN SOUTHERN ITALY. By COUNT MAFFEI. 2 Vols.

THE COST OF CAERGWYN. By Mary HOWITT. 3 Vols. [Now ready.]

THE MASTER OF MARTON. A Novel. 3 Vols. [Now ready.]

ALSO,

NEW WORKS OF FICTION

BY

The Author of John Halifax.

The Viscountess Combermere.

Mrs. Oliphant.

Lady Emily Ponsonby.

Miss Kavanagh.

The Author of Barbara's History.

The Author of Grandmother's Money.

The Author of John and I.

George Macdonald, M.A.

W. G. Wills, Esq., &c.

NOTICE.—A MISSION TO THE KING OF DAHOMEY: being a Three Month's Residence at Dahomey; with a full Description of the Manners and Customs of the Country, and the Human Sacrifices, &c., by Captain R. F. BURTON, late H.M. Dahomian Commissioner, is published this day, in Two Volumes, with Illustrations.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY AND HIS ARMY OF AMAZONS. See Captain BURTON'S "MISSION TO DAHOMEY." The Second Edition is published this day, and obtainable at all the Libraries, in Two Vols.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE HUMAN SACRIFICE AT DAHOMEY. See Captain BURTON'S "MISSION TO DAHOMEY." The Second Edition of which is published this day, and obtainable at all the Libraries, in Two Volumes.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN NATURE. See Captain BURTON'S "MISSION TO DAHOMEY." The Second Edition of which is published this day, and may be obtainable at all the Libraries, in Two Volumes.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine Street, Strand.

NOTICE.—THE LIFE OF ANNE OF AUSTRIA, by Miss FREER, from unpublished sources, is published this day, in Two Volumes, with Portrait.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE NEW NOVEL.—On Tuesday next will be published, "ABBOT'S CLEVE," A NOVEL.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine Street, Strand.

NOTICE.—DENIS DONNE.—The THIRD and REVISED EDITION of the New and Popular NOVEL DENIS DONNE is ready this day at all the Libraries, in Three Volumes.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine Street, Strand.

NOTICE.—A CHEAP EDITION OF TREVLYN HOLD, by the Author of "EAST LYNNE."—The Cheap Edition of this Popular Novel, by the Author of "East Lynne," "The Channings," &c., is ready this day at all the Booksellers.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE GREAT TRIBULATION COMING ON THE EARTH. By Dr. CUMMING.—A New and Cheaper Edition of this Popular Work will be ready on Wednesday next. Price 5s.

"There is no doubt that the barometer of Europe singularly corresponds with Dr. Cumming's deductions from prophecy."—*Times*.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington Street.

Just published, in One Volume, 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,

ERRORS in MODERN SCIENCE and THEOLOGY. By JAMES A. SMITH, Author of "Atheisms of Geology," &c.

CONTENTS:—Astronomy—Chemistry—Geology—Electricity—Cosmology and the Pentateuch—Theology, &c.

"Worthy the consideration of thoughtful persons."—*John Bull*.

MURRAY & Co., 13, Paternoster Row.

LONDON UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

On the 28th, price 4s.,

LIVY—BOOK XXI. Literally Translated, and Illustrated with Notes, Original and Selected; Historical, Topographical, and Exegetic. By HENRY OWGAN, LL.D., formerly University Scholar and Senior Moderator in Classics, T.C.D., Translator of Demosthenes, Sallust, Virgil, Horace, &c.

This Book is the one chosen for the Latin examination at the London University.

MURRAY & Co., 13, Paternoster Row.

NEW NOVEL by the AUTHOR of "ANGELO."

On the 28th, at all Libraries, in Two Vols.,

REVERSES.

Full of startling and lifelike incidents.

The Press were unanimous in pronouncing "Angelo" a work of great merit.

MURRAY & Co., 13, Paternoster Row.

Now ready, price 1s.,

ON DR. NEWMAN'S REJECTION OF LIGUORI'S DOCTRINE OF EQUIVOCATION.

By the Rev. FREDERICK MEYRICK, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools. Author of "The Practical Working of the Church of Spain," &c.

RIVINGTONS, London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

STANDARD WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

MR. BENTLEY.

MOMMSENS HISTORY of ROME.

Translated by the Rev. W. PITT DICKSON. Crown 8vo. Vols. I. and II., 18s.; Vol. III., 10s. 6d.

HOOKE'S LIVES OF THE ARCH-

BISHOPS OF CANTERBURY. FROM THE MISSION OF ST. AUGUSTINE TO THE DEATH OF HOWLEY. Demy 8vo. Vol. I., 15s.; Vol. II., 18s.

SIR EDWARD CREASY'S

FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD, FROM MARATHON TO WATERLOO. Fourteenth Edition, 8vo., 10s. 6d.

SIR EDWARD CREASY'S

RISE and PROGRESS of the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. Seventh Edition. Post 8vo., 7s. 6d.

DR. McCAUSLAND'S SERMONS in

STONES; or, SCRIPTURE CONFIRMED BY GEOLOGY. Eleventh Edition. Fcap. 8vo., Nineteen Illustrations, 4s.

MIGNET'S LIFE OF MARY,

QUEEN OF SCOTS. Two Portraits. Crown 8vo., 6s.

GUIZOT'S LIFE OF OLIVER

CROMWELL. Crown 8vo., with Portrait, 6s.

MONTALEMBERT'S LIFE of the

ABBE LACORDAIRE. 8vo., 12s.

YONGE'S HISTORY of the BRI-

TISH NAVY, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. Two Volumes, 8vo., with Maps, 42s.

FRANK BUCKLAND'S CURIOSI-

TIES of NATURAL HISTORY. First and Second Series. Fcap. 8vo., 6s. each.

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE.

18th Thousand. 1000 Recipes and 40 Illustrations, 5s.

FRANCATELLI'S MODERN COOK.

15th Thousand. 1000 Recipes and 60 Illustrations, 12s.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; or,

MIRTH and MARVELS. 64th Thousand, 5s.; or in morocco or calf extra, 12s. 6d.

LIBRARY EDITION, Two Volumes, 8vo., with the Original Illustrations by Cruikshank and Leech, 21s.

MR. BENTLEY'S

RECENT WORKS.

MEMOIRS of RICHARD

WHATELY, late Archbishop of Dublin. With a Glance at his Contemporaries and Times. By W. J. FITZPATRICK, Esq. In Two Vols., post 8vo.

"We are bound to notice these volumes because we have made considerable use of them. The author has preserved many of the Archbishop's best jokes, and some of his most outrageous puns."—*Edinburgh Review*, October 1864.

THE TWO ANASTASIAS. A

Novel. In Three Vols., post 8vo.

"This story is remarkably well told. The characters are all alive, and there is one—the rascal of the story, Frank Tyrrell—who is a marvel of realistic portrait-painting. There is scarcely an unnatural incident in the book, and the critic would have little to do except declare that Miss Yonge had in her own special line met with a superior."—*Spectator*.

BLACK AND GOLD; or, "The

DON! THE DON!" A Tale of the Circassian War. By Captain PATTEN-SAUNDERS, K.C.G., the European Champion Athlete. Published by Imperial Desire. In Three Vols., post 8vo.

PUBLIC MEN AND PRETTY

WOMEN. EPISODES IN REAL LIFE. By MRS. FLORA DAWSON, the Friend and Correspondent of Washington Irving. In Two Vols., post 8vo.

"An amusing book from more than one point of view. We have read it with an interest in which curiosity was largely mingled."—*Reader*.

THE WILMOT FAMILY: a Novel.

In Three Vols., post 8vo. By the Author of "LIFE IN TUSCANY," &c.

"This is a good, wholesome novel; sound in spirit, outspoken without bitterness against the insincerities of life, clever in its discrimination of character, natural in dialogue, and well written."—*Examiner*.

NARRATIVE OF THE INVASION

OF DENMARK IN 1864. By A. GALLENGA, late Special Correspondent of the *Times* at the Danish Headquarters. In Two Vols., post 8vo.

"A vivid history of the war in its general aspect and special events, and a most readable record of a tour through the most interesting parts of the country."—*Daily News*.

BREAKERS AHEAD! By RALPH

VYVYAN. In Two Vols., post 8vo.

"The author holds up the mirror to fashionable life with rare fidelity. The country estate, the hunt, the steeplechase, the ball-room, the dinner at Greenwich, the club and its gossip, are all shown in a few light turns of his Kaleidoscope."—*Examiner*.

IN SPAIN: a Narrative of Wander-

ings in the Peninsula in 1863. By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, Author of "The Improvisatore." Post 8vo., 10s. 6d.

"A very interesting book by a writer always graceful and attractive. Just such a book as we are glad to have from the most genial and picturesque of modern Danish writers."—*Examiner*.

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

PUBLISHED IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY.

THE READER.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

122, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

MESSRS. JOHN MAXWELL & CO.'S
LIST OF NEW WORKS.

NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET," &c.

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE.
Reprinted from *Temple Bar Magazine*.

N.B.—The whole of the First Edition of this Novel was exhausted on the first day of publication. A Second Edition is now sold off, and the Third is just ready. A Fourth Edition is in active preparation to avoid delay. [Ready.]

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

GASPAR TRENCHARD.
By BRACEBRIDGE HEMYNG. [On Wednesday.]

Illustrated with Photograph-Portraits from Authentic Pictures, painted, by Royal Commands, by the Most Eminent Artists of the Periods.

In Two Volumes, price 42s.,

ROYAL FAVOURITES.
By SUTHERLAND MENZIES.

*. This most important work has been in preparation over two years. [In the press.]

Two Volumes, price 21s.,

ECCENTRIC PERSONAGES.
By WILLIAM RUSSELL, LL.D. [Ready.]

Two Volumes, price 21s.,

HISTORIC BYEWAYS.
By Sir C. F. LASCELLES WRAXALL, BART.,
Author of "Caroline Matilda," &c. [Ready.]

Two Volumes, price 21s.,

ASKERDALE PARK.
A NOVEL.
By A CLERGYMAN. [Ready.]

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

THE BEE HUNTERS.
By GUSTAVE AIMARD. [Ready.]

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

SINGED MOTHS.
By C. J. COLLINS,
Author of "Sackville Chase," "The Man in Chains," &c. [In the press.]

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

MARTIN TOBIN.
By LADY CAMPBELL. [Next week.]

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

BARRY O'BYRNE.
By the Author of "Sir Victor's Choice," "Bertie Bray," &c. [In the press.]

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

This day, in Two Volumes, price 21s.,

DWELLERS on the THRESHOLD.
By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS,
Author of "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," &c.

FIFTH EDITION.—This day, at all Libraries,

HENRY DUNBAR.

By the Author of "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET," &c.

NEW NOVEL, in Three Vols., at all Libraries,

DANGEROUS CONNEXIONS.

This day, Two Vols., 8vo., with an Original Map, price 32s.

MEXICO,

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

By MICHEL CHEVALIER,

Member of the Institute, and Senator of France.

NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "Sir Victor's Choice," &c.,

Second Edition, at all Libraries,

BERTIE BRAY.

This day, Two Volumes, 8vo., 32s.

FORTY YEARS IN AMERICA.

By THOMAS LOW NICHOLS, M.D.

"No book we have ever read gave us anything like so clear and vivid an idea of America and American life."—*Saturday Review*.

This day, at all Libraries, in Three Volumes,

THE MAN IN CHAINS.

By the Author of "Sackville Chase," &c.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

BREAKFAST IN BED. By G. A. SALA. 2s.

CROSS OF HONOUR. By Author of "Sir Victor's Choice." 2s.

REV. ALFRED HOBLUSH AND HIS CURACIES. 2s.

SECRETS OF MY OFFICE. 2s.

ETON SCHOOL DAYS. 2s. [Ready.]

LONDON: JOHN MAXWELL & CO., 122, FLEET STREET.

Just published, in crown 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

TOSSED ON THE WAVES: A STORY OF YOUNG LIFE.

By EDWIN HODDER, Author of "Memories of New Zealand Life."

By the Same Author.

Now ready, a Second and Cheaper Edition, price 2s. 6d., cloth,

THE JUNIOR CLERK.

A TALE OF CITY LIFE. With a Preface by W. EDWYN SHIPTON, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"Lively in style, and natural in dialogue and incident, the 'Junior Clerk' is a tale which cannot but have a healthy influence."—*READER*.

LONDON: JACKSON, WALFORD, AND HODDER, 27, PATERNOSTER ROW.

This day is published, royal 8vo., cloth, with Two Facsimiles, price 25s.,

CRITICAL, HISTORICAL, AND PHILOSOPHICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF THE DIVINA COMMEDIA. By HENRY CLARK BARLOW, M.D.

WILLIAMS and NORGATE, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London; and 20, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

MR. CARRINGTON'S OBSERVATIONS OF THE SOLAR SPOTS.

Price 25s., royal 4to., cloth boards, with 166 Plates,

OBSERVATIONS OF THE SPOTS ON THE SUN, from November 9, 1853, to March 24, 1861, made at Redhill, by RICHARD C. CARRINGTON, F.R.S. Illustrated by 166 Plates.

The publication of this Work was aided by a Grant from the Fund placed at the disposal of the Royal Society by Her Majesty's Treasury.

WILLIAMS and NORGATE, London and Edinburgh.

This day is published, post 8vo., cloth, price 3s. 6d.,

ON THE INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES; showing the Testimony which they themselves bear as to their own Inspiration. By JAMES STARK, M.D., F.R.S.E., Author of "The Westminster Confession of Faith Compared with the Holy Scriptures and Found Wanting."

WILLIAMS and NORGATE, London and Edinburgh.

Just published, the Third Edition, price 6s., post 8vo., cloth,

THE RELIGION OF THE UNIVERSE; with Consolatory Views of a Future State, and Suggestions on the most Beneficial Topics of Theological Instruction. By ROBERT FELLOWES, LL.D. Third Edition. With Additions from the Author's MS., and a Preface by the Editor.

WILLIAMS and NORGATE, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London; and 20, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

NOVELTIES

IN

POCKET BOOKS AND DIARIES.

F. BOHN & CO.'S NEW POCKET BOOKS,

Without gussets, are the thinnest and most compact yet offered to the Public, and will contain as much as their more bulky competitors.

MANUFACTURED IN THREE SIZES—LARGE, MIDDLE, AND SMALL.

In Russia, real morocco, and roan in imitation of morocco; each lined throughout with silk, and fastened with a catch, not likely to be put out of order.

F. BOHN & CO.'S DIARIES,

WITHOUT DATES, printed in 32mo., 16mo., and 8vo. (to fit the Pocket Books), unlike the generality of similar publications, can be commenced on the first page at any date, and continued from time to time, at the leisure of the owner, without the eye-sore of intervening blanks, as is the case in most other printed Diaries, rendering it unnecessary to purchase a fresh book every year, until the old one is filled up.

F. BOHN & CO.'S DIARIES,

WITHOUT LIMITED SPACES, will be found the most useful to Professional and Business Men, the Clergy, and others who require more or less space for detail.

To be had of the principal Booksellers and Stationers, and of the

MANUFACTURERS AND PUBLISHERS,

F. BOHN & CO.,

KENNINGTON OVAL, LONDON, S.

Now ready, in One Handsome Volume, 8vo., with Portrait, price 12s., cloth,

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND MINISTRY OF THE REV. THOMAS RAFFLES,
D.D., LL.D., &c., &c.

By THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, Esq., B.A.,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Stipendiary Magistrate for the Borough of Liverpool.

LONDON: JACKSON, WALFORD, AND HODDER, 27, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Second Edition, Corrected and Revised, post free, 7d., in cloth, 1s. 1d.,

The Teeth: a Practical Treatise, with the Best Means of Restoring them when Defective or Lost. By A. ESKELL, Esq., Surgeon-Dentist.

"We can recommend its perusal to those who wish to preserve their teeth, and to those who know the value of them."—*Daily News*.

London: CLEMENTS, Little Pulteney Street.

Recently published, price 6d.,

Hydropathy in London. By RICHARD METCALFE, Esq.

LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's, E.C.; 9, Vere Street, W. and at the HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, New Barnet.

Just published, fcap. 8vo., price 6d.,

Introduction to the Science of WEALTH. By WILLIAM HENRY DANIELS.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

TOMLINSON'S HANDY GUIDE.

Just published, beautifully Illustrated, price 1s.,

Tomlinson's Handy Guide of Ben RHYDDING, BOLTON ABBEY, and the NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The Guide gives a full description of this beautiful district, with its varied walks and drives. It also points out its remarkable suitability as a resort for invalids, convalescents, and those who merely require relaxation in a salubrious air.

London: R. HARDWICKE, Piccadilly; and J. TOMLINSON, Bookseller, Ilkley.

Demy 8vo., extra cloth, 6s. 6d.,

Life: Its Nature, Varieties, and PHENOMENA. By LEO H. GRINDON. Third Edition.

"To those who delight in the exercise of their intellectual powers, these very thoughtful and beautifully-written reflections will be a welcome boon."—*Sun*.

"Mr. Grindon's book has reached, but will not stop at, the third edition. It is the work of a scholar, a Christian, and a man of real science."—*Morning Herald*.

London: F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 400 pages, price 5s.,

Hidden Springs. By the Rev. J. PARKER, of Manchester.

"The sermons of Dr. Parker are especially noticeable for clearness of thought and language. All seems as if it were written with a pencil of light. . . . Nature is everywhere in the ascendant, and hence its matchless force. . . . There is no speaking for speaking's sake, no display of any kind; every word is an arrow directed to the mark."—*British Standard*.

London: F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster Row, E.C.

250 pp., cloth, lettered, price 3s.

Vegetable Cookery.—Pastry, Pickling, &c.

London: F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster Row, E.C.

NEW NOVEL.

Now ready, at the Libraries, Two Vols., post 8vo.,

NUMBER THIRTY-ONE.

London: F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster Row, E.C.

THE READER.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

Also, immediately, in crown 8vo.,

MEMOIRS OF HENRIETTA CARACCILO, OF THE PRINCES OF FORINO, EX-BENEDICTINE NUN.

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

MR. NEWBY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. MACKENZIE DANIEL.
REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

By the Author of "After Long Years," "Miriam's Sorrow," &c.
[This day.]

THE QUEEN OF THE SEAS.

By the Author of "The Two Midshipmen," "The Lily of Devon," "The Medora," "The Frigate and the Lugger," &c.
[This day.]

A SECOND EDITION OF
WONDROUS STRANGE.

"It may justly claim rank amongst the most powerful tales of its kind. It is the most exciting, the least repulsive, and the best written sensation novel that has been submitted to our notice."—*Athenaeum*.
"It is full of fire and vigour."—*Morning Post*.

A HEART TWICE WON.

"Will be read with the liveliest interest."—*Public Opinion*.
"The pleasant, facile style and the naturalness of its dialogue deserve cordial praise."—*Reader*.
"The plot is neither extravagant nor stale."—*London Review*.
"A simple story, pleasantly told."—*Bell's Messenger*.

THE FOE ON THE HEARTH.

"Crowded with incidents of the most astounding description."—*Reader*.
"The incidents follow one another so rapidly that the reader goes on with unflagging interest to the end."—*Bell's Messenger*.

ON CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS IN SEARCH OF HEALTH.
By T. M. MADDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

HEROIC IDYLS, and Other Poems.

By THE LATE WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.
(His Last Work.)

ENGLISH AMERICA; or, Pictures of
Canadian Places and People. By S. P. DAY, Author of
"Down South." Two Volumes, 21s. [This day.]

IN THE PRESS.

PRINCE HASSAN'S CARPET. By
HOPE LUTTRELL. One Volume.

NELLIE MILES. A Tale of Real Life.
By RAE RAE. One Volume.

FORTUNE'S FOOTBALL. A Novel.
By Mrs. MEEKER.

CECIL FORRESTER. A Novel.
By F. SHERIDAN.

Crown 8vo., with Map, 8s. 6d.,

POLISH EXPERIENCES

DURING

THE INSURRECTION OF 1863-4.

By W. H. BULLOCK.

"Few travellers have ever shown themselves more accurate, and simple, and honest, than Mr. Bullock; and, as no one can doubt that he is an enterprising, courageous, and intelligent man, his book may be taken as an excellent illustration of what a traveller really does see when he visits such a scene as that of the Polish Insurrection. . . . Europe has not done with Poland yet, and books about Poland are still worth reading, even when they are not so short and pleasant and unaffected as this volume of 'Experiences.'"—*Saturday Review*.

MACMILLAN & Co., London and Cambridge.

DR. McCOSH'S WORKS.

In the press, new and improved edition, price 10s.,

THE INTUITIONS OF THE MIND.
Eighth Edition.

Lately published, 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.,

THE METHOD OF THE DIVINE GOVERNMENT, PHYSICAL AND MORAL.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d.,

THE SUPERNATURAL IN RELATION TO THE NATURAL. By JAMES McCOSH, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the Queen's University, Ireland.

MACMILLAN & Co., London and Cambridge.

Important to Students.

THE
MORAL PHILOSOPHY OF PALEY

WITH

ADDITIONAL DISSERTATIONS AND NOTES.

By ALEXANDER BAIN, M.A.,

Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Aberdeen, and Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London.

Price 2s. 6d.

"This Edition is admirably suited for Students and others who have to pass Examinations in Moral Philosophy. A Copy will be sent to any address, post free, for Thirty Stamps."

W. and R. CHAMBERS, London and Edinburgh.

THE ART OF ILLUMINATING

WITHOUT A MASTER. A New Work, with Full Instructions in Colouring, and a simple method of making Raised Gold Ornamentations. With Eight Sheets of Outlines, containing over One Hundred Specimens from the MSS. in the Library of the late GEORGE ORFON, Esq. Alphabets, &c., and complete Directions for Colouring them like the Originals. Admirably suited for teaching in Schools. Price 5s., post free. Orders must contain remittance.

NEWMAN and ORFON, 132, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
(Copyright.)

This day is published, fcap., price 5s.,

CAMPION COURT.

By EMMA JANE WORBOISE,

AUTHOR OF "THE LILLINGSTONES OF LILLINGSTONE," "LOTTIE LONSDALE," &c.

LONDON: VIRTUE BROTHERS & CO., 1, AMEN CORNER.

This day is published, 12mo., price 2s.,

MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY, PIGS—POULTRY.

By ROBERT SCOTT BURN.

ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

STOCK—Cattle, Sheep, and Horses. 2s. 6d.

FARMING ECONOMY, Historical and Practical. 3s.

SOILS, MANURES, and CROPS. 2s.

LONDON: VIRTUE BROTHERS & CO., 1, AMEN CORNER.

525

66, BROOK STREET, W.

MESSRS.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & CO.'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVEL BY MARY S. G. NICHOLS.

UNCLE ANGUS: a Novel. By Mary S. G. NICHOLS. Author of "Uncle John," "Agnes Morris," &c. Two Volumes. Post 8vo. [Ready.]

NEW NOVEL BY GEORGE GRAHAM.

PERCY TALBOT: a Novel. By George GRAHAM. Author of "Carstone Rectory." Three Volumes. Post 8vo. [Just ready.]

The MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE'S ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH INDIA. By EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A., University College, Oxford; late Principal, Poona College; and Fellow of the University of Bombay. Vol. II. [In the press.]

THE ALABAMA.

The CRUISE of the ALABAMA and the SUMTER. From the Private Journals, &c. of Captain SEMMES, U.S.N., and other Officers. With Illustrations, Correspondence, &c. Second Edition. Two Volumes. Post 8vo., 24s. [Ready.]

THE COTTON FAMINE.

The HISTORY of the COTTON FAMINE, from the FALL of SUMTER to the PASSING of the PUBLIC WORKS ACT. By R. ARTHUR ARNOLD. One Volume, 8vo., 18s. [Ready.]

MRS. ALFRED GATTY.

The HISTORY of a BIT OF BREAD.—Being Letters to a Child on the Life of Man and of Animals. By JEAN MACK. Translated from the French, and edited by Mrs. ALFRED GATTY, Author of "Parables from Nature," &c. One Volume, fcap. 8vo., 8s., cloth. [Ready.]

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATIONS.—

JOHN McDONALD STUART'S JOURNALS OF EXPLORATIONS IN AUSTRALIA from 1858 to 1862. Edited by WILLIAM HARDWAY, M.A., F.R.G.S., &c. Illustrated with a Portrait of the Author, and Twelve Page-Engravings on Wood, drawn by George French Angas, from Sketches taken during the Expedition, and accompanied by a carefully-prepared Map of the Explorer's Route across the entire Continent. One large Volume, 8vo., 21s. [Ready.]

Sir Roderick I. Murchison, in his Address at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, observes:—"The work ought to be in the hands of all who are interested in Australian Exploration."

DYBBOL AND DENMARK.

The DANES in CAMP: Letters from SONDERBORG. By the Hon. AUBERON HERBERT. One Volume, post 8vo. Second Edition, 6s. [Ready.]
"The book is in all respects a charming one. It is, moreover, a remarkably successful debut in literature."—*Press*.

DISSENT and DEMOCRACY; their Mutual Relations and Common Object. An Historical Review. By RICHARD MASHEDER, B.A., Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge; and of the Inner Temple. One Volume, post 8vo., 8s. 6d., cloth. [Ready.]

NEW NOVEL BY THE LATE "MANHATTAN."

MARION: a Novel. By "Manhattan." Second Edition, Revised. Three Volumes. Post 8vo. [Ready.]

"It is a pity that such a novel cannot be abridged or read by deputy. It is only a very faint idea of the life which is displayed in it that can be obtained from a partial reading of it."—*Times*.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE NOTTING-HILL MYSTERY."

VELVET LAWN: a Novel. By Charles FELIX, Author of "The Notting-Hill Mystery." Three Volumes. Post 8vo. [Ready.]
"The plot appears to us to be original, and is certainly remarkable for its ingenuity."—*Athenaeum*.

A THEODICY; or, Vindication of the Divine Glory as Manifested in the Constitution and Government of the Moral World. By ALBERT TAYLOR BLEDSOE, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. Dedicated to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. One Volume, 8vo., 12s. [Ready.]

SERMONS. By the late Rev. C. T.

ERKINE, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's Church, Wakefield, and formerly Fellow of University College, Durham. With a Memoir of his Life. Edited by the BISHOP OF BRISBANE. Small 8vo., antique, 7s. 6d. [Ready.]

CONYERS LEA; or, Sketches of Character, Military, Magisterial, and Episcopal. By CYRIL THORNTON, M.A. Cheap Edition. Post 8vo., 3s. [Ready.]

NEW NOVEL, EDITED BY MARK HEYWOOD.

MR. CHRISTOPHER KATYDID (of Casconia): a Novel. Edited by MARK HEYWOOD. Two Volumes, post 8vo. [Ready.]

NEW NOVEL BY ETHEL HONE.

RINGTON PRIORY: a Novel. By ETHEL HONE. Three Volumes. Post 8vo. [Ready.]

THE KENNEL STUD-BOOK. Edited by "CECIL," Author of "Hunting Tours," &c. [In preparation.]

HUNTING TOURS. By "Cecil." Illustrated by E. Corbet. Dedicated, by permission, to the Earl of Yarborough. One Volume, post 8vo., 12s. [Ready.]

London: SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & CO.
66, BROOK STREET, W.

THE READER.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY LANDSEER, ANSDRELL, HERRING, AND WHITE.

I. OUR DUMB COMPANIONS;

or, Conversations of a Father and his Children about Dogs, Horses, Cats, and Donkeys. By the Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, M.A. Profusely Illustrated, cloth, 8s.; cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.

II.
WITH 6 ILLUSTRATIONS.

THREE OPPORTUNITIES;

or, the Story of Henry Forrester. Cloth, Illustrated, 2s. 6d.

III.
WITH 8 ILLUSTRATIONS.

FAMILY WALKING-STICKS;

or, Prose Portraits of my Relations. By GEORGE MOORHEAD (OLD HUMPHREY). Cloth, Illustrated, 1s. 6d.

IV.
WITH 13 ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE LITTLE WOODMAN;

AND HIS DOG CÆSAR. By Mrs. SHERWOOD. Thirteen Engravings. Printed on Toned Paper, cloth, price 1s. 6d. Parlor Edition.

V.
WITH 10 ILLUSTRATIONS.

MARIE AND THE SEVEN

CHILDREN. By Mrs. GELDART. Cloth, Illustrated, 1s.

VI.
WITH 5 ILLUSTRATIONS.

CROSSES OF CHILDHOOD;

or, Alice and her Friends. By Mrs. WALLER. Crown 8vo., cloth, Illustrated, 1s.

VII.
WITH 5 ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE ROD, AND ITS USES;

Or, Thomas Dodd and Bill Collins. By Miss JOHNSON. Illustrated, 6d.

VIII.
WITH 4 ILLUSTRATIONS.

PHILIP MARKHAM'S TWO

LESSONS. By the Author of "DICK AND HIS DONKEY." Crown 8vo., Illustrated, 6d.

IX.
WITH 24 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BIBLE PRINTS. A Series

of 24 beautifully Tinted Engravings, illustrative of the Old and New Testaments. By Professor SCHÖRR. With Explanatory Letter-press. By the Rev. JOHN ROSE, B.D., and the Rev. J. W. BURGON, M.A. Paper Covers. 4s.

X.
WITH 5 ILLUSTRATIONS.

JOSEPH SELDEN, THE

CRIPPLE; or, An Angel in our Home. By the Author of "THE DAUGHTERS." Illustrated, 6d.

XI.
WITH 2 ILLUSTRATIONS.

HANNAH TWIST. A Story

about Temper. Crown 8vo., Illustrated, 6d.

LONDON: S. W. PARTRIDGE,
9, PATERNOSTER ROW.

TWICE MARRIED, THE NEW SERIAL TALE IN THE FAMILY HERALD.

"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."—*Saturday Review*.

FOR THE OYSTER SEASON, 1864.

New Edition, fcap. 8vo., illustrated by GEORGE CHURCHMAN, in elegant binding, price 1s.

THE OYSTER; WHERE, HOW, AND WHEN TO FIND, BREED, COOK, AND EAT IT.

With a New Chapter—
THE OYSTER-SEEKER IN LONDON.

"Nobody but a man in love with his subject could have written this book. It is full of the most varied information, which is conveyed to the reader in a familiar, agreeable, and chatty manner. There is nothing the lover of oysters can want to know in relation to this succulent and interesting little creature but he may find it in this volume. After reading it from beginning to end, and revelling in remembered and anticipated feasts of natives, pandores, and powdoodies, we close the book, exclaiming,
'Let those eat now who never ate before,
And those who always eat now eat the more.'"
—READER.

"A complete oyster-eater's manual, which ought to be upon every supper-table, and which no fishmonger's shop should be without."—*Saturday Review*.

"Although oysters at times are out of season, this little book about them will continue seasonable. It is entirely for the multitude of oyster-eaters, as the author states:—'I am not writing a book for the man of science; I could not if I would. It is for those who love oysters for the eating, that I have turned author.'"
—*Athenæum*.

"Certain of general sympathy, the author of this book pours forth much learning, taste, and gastronomic experience on this delicious mollusc. The book is altogether a pleasant mixture of eating, and cooking, and digesting, and zoology, and ancient classics, and modern, pleasant supper-parties. British oysters are lauded to the utmost by this author—they are a great credit to the country, and should be as much loved and honoured among us as *Magna Charta*. What he has to say should be listened to by all who swallow oysters and agreeable writing with gusto."—*Spectator*.

TRÜBNER & Co., 60, Paternoster Row, London.

PRE-ADAMITE LITERATURE.

AN ESSAY

ON THE
AGE AND ANTIQUITY
OF THE

BOOK OF NABATHÆAN AGRICULTURE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE POSITION OF THE SEMITIC NATIONS IN THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.

An Inaugural Lecture Delivered by M. ERNEST RENAN, on assuming the Chair of Hebrew in the Imperial Institute of France.

In crown 8vo., bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.

"In his own sphere M. Renan is not only a charming but a profound writer. If not the first Semitic scholar of the day, as his special admirers boast, he is at least worthy to take rank with the first scholars—the Chwolson, Ewalds, Meyers, Curetons, of England, Russia, and Germany. Yielding perhaps to each of these writers in knowledge of a particular language, he excels them all in general acquaintance with the many and varied forms of Semitic speech. He is to Semitism what Professor Max Müller is to Arianism—the one living master of the subject, the sole authority competent to deal with all its ramifications, and at the same time to pronounce judgment upon it in its entirety. He is also—thanks to his Gallic blood and training—a subtle and acute critic. . . . A more complete and crushing refutation never came under our notice. After this we hope we shall hear no more of 'Pre-Adamite Literature,' 'Babylonian civilization of four thousand years before Christ,' and the like; or, at least, that the work of Kuthumi will not be quoted in proof of them. The post-Christian date of that work is, we think we may say, completely established."—*READER*.

"We hope our readers will avail themselves extensively of this well-executed translation of the Essay, to acquaint themselves with the merits of a claim to a literature older than the days of Noah, and to Adam himself."—*Clerical Journal*.

"This famous Inaugural Lecture, which led to M. Renan's suspension (on account of its 'Advanced School of Christianity' tendencies), is extremely characteristic of the author."—*London Review*.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & Co., 60, Paternoster Row.

AN EXCELLENT GIFT BOOK.

Now ready, Sixth Edition, price 6s.; by post, 6s. 6d.

OPPEN'S POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM AND CATALOGUE.

REVISED AND CORRECTED BY HENRY WHYMPER, Esq.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME OF THE RAREST STAMPS.

THE ALBUM, PRICE 3s. 6d., BY POST, 3s. 10d., MAY BE HAD SEPARATELY.

LONDON: W. STEVENS, 421, STRAND.

Journal of the Institute of

ACTUARIES.—The INDEX to the first Ten Volumes of this Work is now ready, and may be had of the Publishers, C. and E. LAYTON, 150, Fleet Street. Depot for Books on Assurance, Life, Fire, and Marine.

OUR NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Just published, fcap. 8vo., cloth, price 3s. 6d., with Maps,

British North America—

comprising Canada, British Central North America, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and Labrador.

London: THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 55, Paternoster Row; 164, Piccadilly; and the Booksellers.

This day, crown 8vo., cloth limp, 1s.

How I Managed my House on TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A-YEAR. By Mrs. WARREN, Editress of *The Ladies' Treasury*.

HOULSTON and WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster Row.

This day, fcap. 8vo., toned paper, cloth antique, 3s. 6d.

Lays of the Pious Minstrels.

Selected by J. B. H. New and Revised Edition.

HOULSTON and WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster Row.

Now ready,

Hymns and Sacred Songs, for

Public and Private Use, in Full Score. One Volume large 8vo., red cloth, lettered, 12s. (Post free for the amount in stamps.) This Work is unique, in that it consists almost entirely of Original Music by the first composers of the day (Molique, Macfarren, Benedict, Dr. Monk, &c., &c.); and that, besides the usual arrangement, it has a distinctive Organ Accompaniment, on the German plan, for large bodies of singers. This will be found a most important feature. List of Contents for a Stamp. The "Melodies" alone for Nine Stamps. Edited by FREDERICK WESTLAKE, Royal Academy of Music.

2. SIGHT-SINGING MADE EASY. The cheapest and fullest Manual extant. A Copy for Seven Stamps.

LONDON: LAMBERT & Co., 17 and 18, Portman Street.

Incentives to Prayer; being

DEVOTIONAL PASSAGES SELECTED from the PSALMS. Square fcap. 8vo., in cloth flush, 1s.; or edges turned in, 1s. 6d.; French morocco, 2s.; extra gilt, 2s. 6d.

"An elegantly-printed volume, each page bordered with double red lines, within which, in monkish characters in red, are printed verses of praise. . . . A handsome book to lie on a table."—*READER*.

WHITTAKER & Co., Ave Maria Lane.

Just published, crown 8vo., cloth, 5s.

Christian Spiritualism: wherein

is shown the Extension of the Human Faculties by the Application of Modern Spiritual Phenomena according to the Doctrine of Christ.

LONDON: EMILY FAITHFULL.

In Two Volumes, 4to., handsomely bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d. each; by post, 4s.

The Musical Herald. Containing

Vocal and Instrumental Music by Bishop, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and other eminent Composers.

LONDON: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand.

NEW BOOK OF GAMES.

Now ready, imperial 32mo., price 1s., sewed.

How to Play Chess, Billiards, BAGATTEL, WHIST, LOO, CRIBBAGE, DRAUGHTS, BACKGAMMON, DOMINOES, and MINOR GAMES AT CARDS.

LONDON: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand.

Nearly ready, price 3s. 6d., post free,

Gutch's Literary and Scientific REGISTER AND ALMANACK FOR 1865.

"A more portable compendium can scarcely be imagined."—*Times*.

LONDON: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand.



THE READER.

22 OCTOBER, 1864.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY BELL AND DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET.

CAMBRIDGE: DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND. New Edition, revised, in Six Monthly Volumes, 5s. each. To form part of Bohn's HISTORICAL LIBRARY. [Volume I. on 1st of November.]

CRAIK'S PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES. To form part of Bohn's ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY. [Shortly.]

SOUTHEY'S LIFE OF WESLEY. With Notes. To form part of Bohn's STANDARD LIBRARY. 5s. [Ready.]

BAILEY'S (P. J.) FESTUS. New Edition, revised, and partly re-written. Uniform with Bohn's STANDARD LIBRARY. 5s. [Nearly ready.]

LOWNDES'S BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL. VOLUME XI. Supplementary Volume, containing Lists of the Publications of various Learned Societies, and Books printed at Private Presses.

THE Gnostics and their REMAINS, ANCIENT and MEDIEVAL. By C. W. KING, M.A., Author of "Antique Gems." [Nearly ready.]

THE CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF PALESTINE. By E. PIEROTTI, Author of "Jerusalem Explored." 9s. [Shortly.]

GATTY'S PARABLES from NATURE. The Four Series complete in One Volume, imperial 8vo., handsomely printed, and illustrated by eminent Artists, 21s. [In a few days.]

GATTY'S PARABLES from NATURE. Third and Fourth Series, illustrated, crown 8vo., 10s. 6d. * A Companion Volume to First and Second Series. [In a few days.]

WASHINGTON IRVING'S SKETCH-BOOK. ARTIST'S EDITION. Small 4to., with 120 Illustrations, 31s. 6d. [In a few days.]

LAYS OF THE WESTERN GAEL, and Other Poems. By SAMUEL FERGUSON, Author of "The Forging of the Anchor." Fcap. 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

DUBLIN AFTERNOON LECTURES ON LITERATURE, delivered in the Theatre of the Museum of Industry, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. Second Series. [Shortly.]

FACSIMILES OF ORIGINAL STUDIES BY MICHAEL ANGELO, IN THE UNIVERSITY GALLERIES, OXFORD. Etched by JOSEPH FISHER. 4to., half morocco, 21s. [Nearly ready.]

FACSIMILES OF ORIGINAL SKETCHES BY RAFFAELLE, in the UNIVERSITY GALLERIES, OXFORD. Etched by JOSEPH FISHER, with Introduction and Descriptions. 4to., half morocco, 31s. 6d.

* These volumes give faithful representations of this matchless Collection of Drawings, selected by the late Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, and purchased by the University for £7000.

SHAKESPEARE. Edited by MR. KEIGHTLEY, in One handsome Volume, printed at the Chiswick Press on the finest paper, with Initials and Ornaments. Imp. 8vo., 15s. [Nearly ready.]

ANTHOLOGIA LATINA. A Selection of Choice Latin Poetry, with Notes by Rev. F. ST. JOHN THACKERAY, Assistant Master, Eton College. [Shortly.]

CHURCH DOCTRINE—BIBLE TRUTH. By Rev. M. F. SADLER, Author of "Sacrament of Responsibility" and "The Second Adam." [In the press.]

ELZEVIR SERIES.

BURNS'S SONGS. With the Copyright Pieces purchased by the late Mr. Pickering for the Aldine Edition. 4s. 6d. [Ready.]

WASHINGTON IRVING'S SKETCH-BOOK. [November.]

WASHINGTON IRVING'S TALES of A TRAVELLER. [December.]

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. [Preparing.]

WALTON'S ANGLER. 4s. 6d. [Ready.]

SHAKESPEARE. Edited by MR. KEIGHTLEY. Vols. I. to V., 5s. each. [Ready.] VOLUME VI. (completion). [December.]

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

DENISE.

By the Author of "Mademoiselle Mori." New Edition, One Volume, crown 8vo., 6s.

"There is so much refinement and unambitious grace in its composition, and it accomplishes so well the object which it makes its special aim, that it can scarcely fail to please even those readers who profess that they read no novels but really good ones."—*Saturday Review*.

"A quiet, touching, and beautiful book."—*Reader*.

"No extract can adequately express the kind of charm which the book has for us, which arises, not from isolated passages at all, but in the grace and harmony of the book throughout."—*Spectator*.

BAPTISTA: A QUIET STORY.

By the Author of "The Four Sisters." With a Frontispiece. Crown 8vo., 6s.

"Any one wishing to buy a book for a fifteen-year-old girl cannot do better than send for 'Baptista.'"—*Athenaeum*.

"We can honestly recommend it as a well-planned and pleasantly-told tale."—*Guardian*.

KATIE; or, THE SIMPLE HEART.

By D. RICHMOND, Author of "Annie Maitland." Illustrated by M. I. BOOTH. Crown 8vo., 6s.

"The family life which surrounds Katie is pretty and natural; the tone is good, and the plot—we speak from experience—engages a child's interests with almost too keen a sympathy."—*Guardian*.

MILDRED'S LAST NIGHT; or, THE FRANKLYNS.

By the Author of "Agnes's Vicarage." Fcap. 8vo., 4s. 6d.

"A very sweet story."—*Monthly Packet*.

THE FEASTS OF CAMELOT, WITH THE TALES THAT WERE TOLD THERE: a Collection of Stories told by the Knights of King Arthur.

By Mrs. T. K. HERVEY. Fcap. 8vo., 4s. 6d.

"Is worthy of its purpose; a book of price for those for whom it is intended; and full of fanciful beauty not to be overlooked by maturer judgment and more fastidious taste."—*Morning Post*.

AMONG THE TARTAR TENTS; or, THE LOST FATHERS. A Tale.

By ANNE BOWMAN, Author of "Esperanza," "The Boy Voyagers," &c. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 5s.

"Her books, parcel-fact, parcel-fiction, are written with considerable ability. Her new book, now before us, seems to us the very best she has produced."—*Spectator*.

THE WHITE LADY AND UNDINE.

Translated from the German by the Hon. C. L. LYTTELTON. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo., 5s.; or, separately, 2s. 6d. each.

THE ADVENTURES OF A LITTLE FRENCH BOY.

With Fifty Illustrations. Crown 8vo., cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.

"It is a well-told and interesting story of the 'Swiss Family Robinson' type, and its attractiveness is greatly enhanced by a number of spirited and artistic illustrations by M. Morin. The book is very handsomely got up, and is in every way to be highly commended."—*Spectator*.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE.

With 100 Illustrations by E. H. WEHNERT. 7s. 6d.

"This edition is very comprehensive, for it contains the voyager's 'further adventures,' which are not given in the majority of its predecessors. The book is well printed and prettily bound."—*Art-Journal*.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

ANDERSEN'S TALES FOR CHILDREN.

Translated by A. WEHNERT. With 105 Illustrations by E. H. WEHNERT, W. THOMAS, and others. 7s. 6d.

"Mr. Wehnert's translation is very good. The drawings are very clever, and in harmony with the rich yet homely idealism of the author."—*Globe*.

GLIMPSSES INTO PETLAND.

By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. With Frontispiece by Crane. Fcap. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

"The student of natural history will quickly perceive that this book is written by a man of scientific observation and feminine delicacy of intuition. Mr. Wood's account of the education of his pet cats is exceedingly instructive, and proves, we think, conclusively that cats, besides their wonderful social intelligence, are necessarily neither treacherous nor cold-hearted."—*Spectator*.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK SERIES.

Written expressly for Young People, super-royal 16mo., Cloth, gilt edges, price 5s. each.

BIBLE PICTURE BOOK.

Eighty Illustrations.

SCRIPTURE PARABLES AND BIBLE MIRACLES.

Thirty-two Illustrations.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Sixty Illustrations.

GOOD AND GREAT MEN.

Fifty Illustrations.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

One Hundred and Thirty Illustrations.

Cloth, red edges, price 2s. 6d. each.
(Coloured, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.)

SCRIPTURE PARABLES.

By Rev. J. E. CLARKE. Sixteen Illustrations.

BIBLE MIRACLES.

By Rev. J. E. CLARKE, M.A. Sixteen Illustrations.

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH.

Sixteen Illustrations.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

Sixteen Illustrations.

BELL AND DALDY'S

ILLUSTRATED SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Royal 16mo.

SCHOOL PRIMER.

65 Illustrations. 6d.

SCHOOL READER.

[Shortly.]

POETRY BOOK FOR SCHOOLS.

37 Illustrations. 1s.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY, in SIMPLE LANGUAGE.

By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. 17 Illustrations. 1s.

NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY, in SIMPLE LANGUAGE.

By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. 16 Illustrations. 1s.

SCRIPTURE PARABLES, in SIMPLE LANGUAGE.

By Rev. J. E. CLARKE. 16 Illustrations. 1s.

SCRIPTURE MIRACLES, in SIMPLE LANGUAGE.

By Rev. J. E. CLARKE. 16 Illustrations. 1s.

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH, in SIMPLE LANGUAGE.

16 Illustrations. 1s.

THE STORY OF BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

16 Illustrations. 1s.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

For National Schools, Night Schools, and General Reading.

THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, IN SHORT WORDS.

By SARAH CROMPTON. With a Frontispiece, 1s. Fine Paper Edition, 2s. 6d.

THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, IN SHORT WORDS.

By SARAH CROMPTON. 1s.

RANA: THE STORY OF A LITTLE FROG.

By A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY. With Illustrations by an Amateur. 1s.

GILES WITHERNE; or, the REWARD OF DISOBEDIENCE.

A Village Tale for the Young. By the Rev. J. P. PARKINSON, D.C.L. Sixth Edition. Illustrated by the Rev. F. W. MANN. 1s. Cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.

HEART MUSIC, for the Hearth-Ring,

the Street-Walk; the Country-Stroll; the Work-Hours; the Rest-Day; the Trouble-Time. New Edition. 1s.

THE GIANT'S ARROWS. A Book

for the Children of Working People. By Rev. J. ERSKINE CLARKE. 16mo., 6d.; cloth, 1s.

LONDON: BELL AND DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET.

CRAMER & Co.

(LIMITED),

Let on Hire the following Pianofortes for **THREE YEARS**, after which, and **WITHOUT ANY FARTHER PAYMENT WHATEVER**, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer:—

28 GUINEA PIANETTE, in	} 10 Guineas
Rosewood or Walnut - - -	

42 GUINEA DRAWING-ROOM	} 15 Guineas
MODEL COTTAGE, Rosewood	
or Walnut - - - - -	

60 GUINEA SEMI-OBLIQUE,	} 20 Guineas
Rosewood or Walnut - - -	

Every Instrument is warranted of the **VERY BEST MANUFACTURE**, inferior Pianofortes being entirely excluded from the stock.

☞ **QUARTERLY PAYMENTS ARE REQUIRED.**

PIANOFORTE GALLERY,

(THE LARGEST IN EUROPE),

207 & 209, REGENT STREET, W.